VOL. 14.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

NO. 23.

# Professional and Business Cards.

P. HEINSBERGER BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C. Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.
Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.
Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness

107-1w-20-6m. W. H. McRARY & CO.,
OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water
street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] JAMES O. BOWDEN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-1y

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. S. M. WEST, A UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON,

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Snaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire

BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine.—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shoftest notice

May 20—37-1y. WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cants to \$10 per foot. rom 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order, N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt at-

tention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and old wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices

Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON, Oct 15-34-1y-7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture,

which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c. Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their a lyantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest

manner, for cash only. Coach and Carriage Manufactory-Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

##FREPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short

notice. Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for \$10.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

43-tf

NOTICE. . HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the

firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON. J. M. ROBINSON. Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumbers have sourced hopes.

want of Lumber. A community ber can be procured here.
ALSO: The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

March 10 1854-27-tf \$50 REWARD. RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, SOME time during the present year, his negro man "HAR-RY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the planta-RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, SOME

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock for cash, at manufacturer's lowest cash prices, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parior Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from \$13 to \$50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy
Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centro, Sofa and Card Tables.

Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors; Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to \$21 each; Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs: A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete; Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$50; Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. "dry assorted; s. " dry assorted; Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil; Lard Oil;

5 "Linsection of the Linsection of the Linsectio ale and retail, by MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. UST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemis

Druggist & Chemist 200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Inceae. lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. macc, lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

## Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patternage. Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Or-

Board in advance, is \$6.50; Tultion from \$10.60 at 5, 5, namentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Sept. 4th. 1857 CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857. The charges will be the same as they have been for the st year. Board \$10 per month, including washing, lights, L. C. Graves, A. M., who has served us so long and effi-ciently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure

tion of all. Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees. Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857.

## General Notices.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 4th inst., a negro boy named LOVELESS. Said boy goes by the name of LOVE. he is about 18 years of age, medium height, dark complected, spare built, stoops when walking, and a little bow-legged. He was hired to me by Washington Pridgeon, guardian for the minor heirs of Mrs. Jintz Pridgeon, on South River, where he is supposed o be lurking.

I will give the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS

for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him again. JAMES M. LEWIS. Brunswick county, N. C., Jan. 11th, 1858

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS. HE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY ted in 1840, with a capital of \$100,000, offer their NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States, for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of N. Y., from which with the seed. The night soil of the city of N. 1., from which the fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, \$1 50—for seven harrels and over—under that quantity \$2 per barrel. Terms Cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicant.

33 A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited. Address

LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or

tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or 600 acres of which are cleared, and is good farming land.—
A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of these lands. There is a good GRIST MILL within sight of the dwelling. These lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, contain ing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,—three sets of Boxes already cut—balance are round trees, and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.

two hundred and sixty acres.

All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the subscriber of the subsc

Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857

PUBLIC NOTICE

S RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE FACT THAT I have TWO FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, and that I shall manufacture HARNESS AND SADDLES, which for beauty of workmanship and durability of material, cannot be excelled. Old Harness, Saddles and Trunks repaired at very low prices, and all work warranted.

JAMES WILSON,

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market Street, near the Wharf.
Manufacturer of Harness, and Dealer in Oils, Leather,
Varnishes, Agricultural Implements, &c.
Dec. 3d, 1857

LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (2,500) two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, about twenty-four miles from Wilmington. Some eight hundred acres of said land is the best of Hammock land, and can be very easily drained, with the finest range for cattle and hogs in this section of country.

J. A. ROBESON. tion of country.

Westbrooks, Bladen co., N. C., Jan. 8, 1858.—19-1m.

Weekly Herald copy 1m.

Is NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought. He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance

Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of \$50 for the return of said negro to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.

Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C., Sept. 25, '57—4-tf

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purat all times

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington and Dewletter between Wilmington and sonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation and from three to five miles from a good landing on the

Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—
The Farm lands, aithough in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—
Terms of sala made easy.

# General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, DECEMBER TERM, 1857.

Joseph J. Lippitt. A. C. Evans & Bro. ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. A. C. Evans & Bro. )

If appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or the conditional judgment heretofore rendered, will be made obsolete, and the property condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt and coats.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, CPk. Jan 29, 1858

Jan 29, 1858

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, his STOCK OF GOODS at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County, N. C., on very easy and accommodating terms, which will be made known on day of sale. The sale will continue from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of. The Subscriber also offers for sale or rent his Store-house and Lots at Harrell's Store.

J. H. SPEARMAN.

22-2t\*

N SATURDAY, the 20th of February, we, the Building Committee, will let out to the lowest bidder, the building of a NEW CHURCH at Riley's Creek. Plans and specifications will on that day be exhibited at the Church; and any one wishing to undertake such a contract, and others in any way interested, are respectfully requested to attend.

JOEL HINES,
HENRY TAYLOR.
G. J. MOORE,

Jan. 29th. 1858

Jan. 29th, 1858

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE UNION RE FORM SOCIETY on THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at Union Academy, New Hanover county. All persons who reside within twenty miles of said Academy, are requested to attend; and especially all slaveholders, as there will be business of importance transacted respecting the government of the slave population.

Jan. 22d, 1858

THE LOT AND STORE HOUSE in the town of Wilson, N. C., lately occupied by Sikes & Beaman, is now offered for sale. The premises are well suited for commercial business, and if not sold in a few months, will be offered at public sale. Terms made known on application to the undersigned.

W. D. ROUNTREE, Trustee.

SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS. THE UNDERSIGNED will give steady employment and good wages to TWO GOOD SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS.

Apply immediately, to the subscriber at White's Apply immediately, to the subscriber at White' that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfac-A. K. CROMARTIE. Jan 15, 1858-21-3t Wilmington, N. C., January 1st, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of PRICE & JAMES, as Inspectors of Turpentine, has this day expired Jan. 1. 1858.-18-6t-97-3w.

A hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.

Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m\*

CHARLES HENRY. MULLETS.

NOTICE.
LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against

BELS. OF PRIME, IN OAK BARRELS. LOW FOR OCASH, at No. 11 North Water street. FRESH ARRIVALS DER SCHRS. BENNET FLANNER and R. W. BROWN, a way jist as natural as ever you seed.

from New York:

25 bags Green Rio COFFEE;

20 bbls. C. Yellow SUGAR;

50 boxes Dairy CHEESE;

10 do English do.

10 kegs Goshen BUTTER;

4 bbls. Elephant OIL. Low for cash.

TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL,

lina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary

Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors. of Southern contributors.
Why, I ask, cannot we—North Carolina, the South—

Why, I ask, cannot we—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in 'my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.

admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be
ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establising such a publication will not admit of a credit system.

of a credit system.

The first Number will be issued 1st January, 1858.

A. J. STEDMAN,

N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pitts orough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C. RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTI-cated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any length-ened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made ar-rangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmingrangements with Messis. REITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messis. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf

B. M. RHODES & CO.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 64, 64, 64 and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' wholesale prices, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. The English papers begin to realize the great impor-tance of their American possessions. Mitchell's Mari-

time Register says-"The progress of Canada, and the peopling of those great western domains which are included within the possessions of the British Crown, are questions which must occupy the attention of all thinking men. The nation which is rapidly rising upon the northern shores of the St. Lawrence has a noble destiny before it, and of the St. Lawrence has a noble destiny before it, and must keep the lead in the race of empire even of that energetic dependency which has within the past few years risen with the rapidity of magic upon the shores of the antipodes. The railway and the steamship, taking advantage of the natural highway afforded by the line of the lakes, have left only 1500 miles of untravelled country that the steamship is the lakes, have left only 1500 miles of untravelled country that the steamship of Lake Superior and

Sut Lovengood's Duddy Acting Hoss · Hold that ere hose down to the yearth." " He's spreading his sail-fly now."
" Keep him whar he is."

These and like expressions were addressed to a queer, looking, long-legged, short-bodied, white-haired, hog-eyed, funny sort of a genius, fresh from some second-hand clothing store, and mounted on "Tarpole," a nic-tailed,

"Why, nothin,' you tarnation fool; he jist died, standing up at that Warn't that good pluck? Froze stiff; no, not adzactly, but starved fust and then frozed afterwards, so stiff that when dad and me pushed him over, he jist stuck out so (sprending his arms and legs) like a carpenter's bench, and we waited seventeen days for him to thaw, afore we could skin him. Well thar was—dad and me, (counting his fingers) dad an' me, Sal an' Jeke—fool Jake we used to call him for short an' Phineas, an' Simeon, an' Jonas, an Charlotean, an' Cullina, an' Cashus Henry Clay, an' Noah Dan, an Cathrine second, an' Cleopatry Antany, an' Jane Lind, an' Tom Bullion, the baby an' the prospect, an' marm herself, all left without any hoss to crop with. That was a nice mess for a 'spectable family to be slashed about in, warn't it? I declare if I didn't feel like stealin' a horse, sometimes. Well, we waited and rested, and waited until well onto strawberry time, hoping some stray horse mout come along, but dog my cats ef any sich luck as that ever comes whar dad is, he's so dretted

mean, an' lazy, an' savage, an' ugly, an' tryin.' Well, one nite, dad he lay awake all nite, a snorin' an' a rollin', an' a whisperin' at marm; an' next mornin'

"' Sut, I'll tell you what we'll do; I'll be hoss myself, pull the plow, while you drive me, and we'll break up corn ground, and then the old quilt (that's marm) and the brats kin plant or let alone, jist as they please." So out we goes to the papaw, an' peeled a right smart chance of bark, and marm and me made gears for dad, and they become him mightily, then he would have a bridle—so I gits an old umbrella what I found—it's a little piece iron, sorter like onto a pitchfork, ye know—an' we bent an' twisted it sorter into a bridle bit, snail shape, (dad wanted it curb, as he hadn't worked for some time, and must sorter feel his oats, and go to cavortin.) Well, when we got the bridle all fixed on dad, he chomped his bit jist like a raal hoss, (he always wus a most complithe by limitation. We are now acting singly and distinct in our vocation, and request our former patrons to extend to each their business as heretofore.

W. J. PRICE,
JNO. S. JAMES.

The day explication cated old fool, enyhow, and marm allers said so when he warn't about.) then I put on the gears, an' out dad an' I goes to the field, I a leadin' dad by the bridle, and totin' the genther plays on my healt cated old fool, enyhow, and marm allers said so when

and totin' the gopher plow on my back.
"When we come to the fence, I let down a gap; that made dad mad; he wanted to jump the fence on all fours. hoss way. I hitched him into the gopher, and way he went, dad leanin' for'ard to his pullin' right pear to sharp plowin,' dad goin' right over the bishes an' spronts same as a raal hoss, the only difference is he went on two legs. Presently we come to a sassafras patch, and dad, to act up his character as a hoss, bulged squar inter it, and tore down a hornet's nest nigh as big as a hoss' head, and all the tribe kivered him rite strate. He rared and kicked once or twice, and fotched a squeal was nor ary horse in the deestrict, an' sot into

go over than thru, an' quicker dun. Every now and enaders in Broadway. go over than thru, an' quicker dun. Every now and then he'd paw one side of his head with fust one fore leg and then tother; then he'd gin himself an open-handed slap, that sounded like a wagon whip, and runnin' all the time and carryin' that gopher jist about as fast and high from the yearth as ever a gopher was carried, I swar. When he can to the finese he hasted with the same time and carrying. When he can to the finese he hasted with the financiering. When would have a same timportant weapon in politics, war, diplo
swar. When he can to the finese he hasted with the same would have a same timportant weapon in politics, war, diplomacy and the financiering. When would have a same timportant weapon in politics, war, diplomacy and the financiering. When would have a same timportant weapon in politics, war, diplomacy and the financiering. When would have a same timportant weapon in politics, war, diplotarin' nigh into seven panels, scatterin' and breakin' the rails mightily; and here he left the gopher, gears, swingletrees and klevis, all mixed up, not wuth a durn; most of his shirt stuck to the broken end of a splintered rail, and nigh unto a pint o' hornets staid with the shirt, a stingin' it all over—the balance on 'em, about a gallon and a half, kept on with dad. He seemed to run jist adsactly as fast as a hornet could fly, for it was the tightest race I ever did see: down thru the grass they all went, the hornets sorter makin' it look like smoke all around dads head, and he with nothin' on but the bridle, and nigh onto a yard o' plow line sailin' behind him. I seed he was aimin' for the swimmin' hole in the creek, whar the bluff is over twenty feet perpendicular to the water, and it's nigh onto ten feet deep. To keep up his character as a hoss, when he got to the bluff he jist leaped off, or rather, he jist kept on runnin.' Now right thar, boys, he overdid the thing, if that wus what he was arter, for there's nary hoss ever foalded durned fool enough to leap over sich a place; a mule mout have done it, but dad warn't acting mule. I crept up to the edge and look-ed over. Thar was old dad's bald head, for all the world like a peeled ingun, a bobbin' up and down, and the hornets a sailin' and circlin' round, turkey-buzzaed fashion, and every once in a while, one, and sometimes ten 'ud make a dip at dad's head. He kept up a peart dodgin' under, sometimes they'd hit him and sometimes they'd hit the water, and the water was kivered with

drowned hornets. "' What on yearth are ye doin' thar, dad?' says I. "'Don't (dip) you see these infernal varmints (dip)

from them parts and sorter cum to the copper mines. I staid hid about till next arternoon, when I seed a fellow raveling, and sed I: "What wus goin' on at the cabin this side of the creek, when you passed it?"

" 'Why, nuthin' much, only a man was sittin' loor with nary shirt on, and a woman wus greasin' his back and arms, and his head wus about as big as a ten gallon keg, and he hadn't the fuss sign of an eye-all smooth. " 'That man's my dad,' sed I.

" Been much fiten in this neighborhood lately?' see the traveller, dryly. "'Nun wuth speakin' of, personally or perticularly, " Now, boys, I haint seen dad since, and would

drabble in the mud and a spot of dirt will hardly show afeared to meet him in the next ten years. Let's drink."

Miraculous Answer to Prayer.—Benajah Prather, an orderly member of the Baptist Church of Christ, at Rehoboth, Wilkes co., Ga., eight years ago, was taken sick, and although very sick, yet there was nothing extraordinary in his case, nor convalescence; but before he got entirely well he was deprived of speech entirely, notwithstanding his mental and corporal functions were vouchsafed to him in their usual perfection; nor has he uttered a word since until Monday night last, about eleven o'clock, while reposing on his bed, meditating upon it. The scarlet petticoat needs, though, a pretty foot, well shaped ankle, neat boots and white stockings of purity above suspicion. So equipped the slayer of male hearts may go forth conquering and to conquer. Some of the petticoats are made with stripes, which has a pretty effect; and they are all of substantial stuff, which will not be blown about by every wind, doctrinal or otherwise. So we say success to the scarlet petticoat for the street, the white for the drawing room. Eugenie gave to us the hoops; Victoria, who is not celebrated for her case in dress, the scarlet petticoat. What a pity that some American princess, just before her husband breaks in business can't invent something nice to send them in the deliverance from it, when, all of a sudden, as from an electric shock, he was entirely restored; and could conelectric shock, he was entirely restored; and could converse as fluently as ever in his life.

Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$40; wardroles, Wearboard wardroles

V W

Passeh's Charge to the Jury. The subjoined "charge" was not written for the pre-sent time, a fact which is evident from that other fact gencer, into which it was copied from the London Punch about fifteen years ago. Notwithstanding the antiquity of the document, we consider it, in some respects, a "model" charge—at least possessing the merit of leaving the jury unbiassed in their deliberations upon a verdict: that we cut it from an old file of the Lancaster Intelli-

commit such offences—accordingly, however strong may be the testimony against him, you will, perhaps acquit him. The evidences of your own senses is, at least, as credible as that of the witnesses; if, therefore, your eyesight convince you that the prisoner is a well-dressed person, you have a right to presume his respectability; and it is for you to say whether a respectable person would be likely to be guilty of the crimes imputed to him. In like manner, when you see a shabby looking fellow in the like manner, when you see a shabby looking fellow in the dock, charged, for example, with sheep stealing, the decision rests with you, first, whether or not that individ-

ual is a ragamatia, and secondly, how far it is probable that a man of that description would steal sheep.

Of course, as has been before said, you will always be guided by the evidence; but then, whether the evidence is trustworthy or not is a matter for your private consideration. You may believe it if you choose, or you may disbelieve it; and whether, gentlemen of the jury, you will believe it or disbelieve it will depend on the constitution of your minds. If your minds are so constituted that you wish to find the prisoner guilty, perhaps you will believe it; if they happen to be so constituted that you desire to find him not guilty, why then, very likely, you will disbelive it. You are to free your minds from all passion and prejudice if you can, and in that case your judgment will be unbiassed; but if you cannot you will return a verdict accordingly. It is not, strictly speaking, for you to consider what will be the effect of your verdict; but if such a consideration should occur to you, and you cannot help attending to it, that verdict will be influenced by it to a certain extent. You are probably aware that when you retire you will be locked up until you contrive to agree. You may arrive at unanimity by fair discussion, or by some of you starving out the others, or by tossing up; and your conclusion, by whichever of these processes arrived at, will be more or less in accordance with your oaths. Your verdict may be right; it is to be hoped it will; it may be wrong; it is to be hoped it will not. At all events. gentlemen of the jury, you will come to some conclusion or other, unless it should so happen that you separate without coming to any.

## The Scarlet Petticoat and the White.

Our lady readers—and we are glad to know that they are counted by tens of thousands, of course all fair, ami able, wise, tasteful and graceful—will hardly need to be told that the queen of England has a very beautiful castle at Balmoral, on the banks of the dark rolling Dee, where she takes her pleasure and Prince Consort shoots grouse in August and September, and from whence certain Caledonian fashions have lately been introduced by the higher circles in England. It so happens that the queen, when visiting Balmoral, is always received by a sort of triumphal procession, the prettiest episode in which is a bevy of Scottish maidens and matrons wearing the scarlet petticoat, with the gow looped up at the side, the hem of the petticoat touching

high from the yearth as ever a gopher was carried, I was a most important weapon in pourtes, war, upon swar. When he cum to the fence he busted rite thru it, the fame of Homer if Paris had not interefered in a tion. petticoat quarrel? Did not Mark Antony desert all his friends and allow all his friends and allow his party to go to the dogs while he was "flanning" away his time machinery in the time of the Grand Monarch? Was England ever more powerful than when under the pet-ticoat government of Elizabeth? A great many very Former intimations of this plan of operations are fully handsome petticoats she had, too, being somewhat finical in regard to the article. Where would have been the great duke of Malborough but for the petticoat influence f Sarah Churchhill? Similar influence in our day led miners who had passed many months without the cheer of woman's eyes, acccidentially discovered a red petticoat, paid homage to it, and extemporized a triumphal dance about it? Who can forget the stout Jersey matron who gave her single petticoat to make matrix and for that business then seemed reach and the first part of the first pa ncident in California, where a party of rough the lines of Sir John Sucking?-

Her feet beneath her petticoat, Like little mice, stole in and out, As if they feard the light.

And Bryon, who says it is-

"'Don't (dip) you see these infernal varmints (dip) onto me?"

"'What,' sed I. 'Them are hoss flies thar; ye ain't really afeard of them, are ye?"

"'Hoss flies? sed dad; they're rale (dip) ginewine bald hornets, you (dip) infernal cuss."

"'Well dad, you'll have to stay thar till nite, and arter they go to roost, you come home and I'll feed you."

"And knowin' dad's unmodified natur, I broke from them parts and sorter cum to the copper mines."

Agarment of much mystical sublimity, whether it be of russet, silk or dimity.

But we will not multiply authorities. We state the fact; and if the star spangled banner ever fails to arouse the valor of our heroes, let it be replaced by a petiticoat, like Beatrice's hair—of any c.lor that pleases heaven.—

If General Walker had hoisted a scarlet petiticoat at Punta Arenas, Paulding would have saluted it, and the saved a great deal of fuss and many stupid speeches in growing the same of the same of the star spangled banner ever fails to arouse the valor of our heroes, let it be replaced by a petiticoat, like Beatrice's hair—of any c.lor that pleases heaven.—

Solve the same of much mystical sublimity.

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But we will not multiply authorities. We state the fact; and if the star spangled banner ever fails to arouse the valor of our heroes, let it be replaced by a petiticoat, like beatrice's hair—of any c.lor that pleases heaven.—Solve the pl

The introduction of the scarlet petticoat then is im-The introduction of the scarlet petticoat then is important enough to have a special record. It was on Saturday afternoon in Broadway when the flaneurs were astonished and delighted by the pretty women wearing the scarlet petticoat. The storm had ceased—the sun shone for the first time in two days—and the avenue was crowded with ladies, who had come out for little fresh air. The heroines in scarlet had pretty feet and ankels, and they tripped daintly along, holding their gowns clear of the mud and wet upon the nave. It was gowns clear of the mud and wet upon the pave. It was pretty, neat, tasteful, piquant and altogether distractingly tempting. The scarlet petticoat has its uses and will save many a rich silk from ruin. It is too short to drabble in the mud and a spot of dirt will hardly show So we say success to the scarlet petticoat for the American Almanac, the amount of gold coin issued to street, the white for the drawing room. Eugenie gave the close of 1849, was \$79,923,202; from 1850 to the

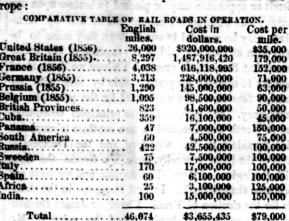
us the hoops; Victoria, who is not celebrated for her taste in dress, the scarlet petticoat. What a pity that some American princess, just before her husband breaks in business can't invent something nice to send them in return! Won't our friend Miss Flora McFlimsey try?

The N V Herald Do.-N. Y. Herald.

The Courier & Enquirer of Saturday says:
"We give a summary showing the number of miles and cost of railroads in the world. The summary is of later date than the separate statements given by the different writers on Railroads—Tooke, Gardner, and the cingles and red ferreting, who had reined up in front of Pat Nack's grocery, among a crowd of wild mountain eers, full of fight and bad whiskey.

"I say, you darned ash eats, jist keep your shirts on, will you? You never seed a raal horse till I rid up. Tarpole is next to the best horse that ever shelled nubbins, and be's dead as a still worm, poor old Tickey Tail."

"What killed him, Sut?" said an auxious inquirer of the properties and respect to the content of the properties and red ferreting, who had reined up in front of decide according to the evidence; at the same time, if you have any doubt, you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Suppose you have to pronounce on will you? You never seed a raal horse till I rid up. You will naturally doubt whether any gentleman would commit such offences—accordingly, however strong may be the testimony against him. The commit such offences—accordingly, however strong may be the testimony against him. The color of the railroads—Tooke, Gardner, and others—and, of course, shows an increase. There is a discrepancy between the number of miles in operation in Germany, according to the authority of Tooke, and the following. This is explained by the fact that many of the railroads stated by Tooke as belonging to Germany should be placed in the column of French and Belgic and he color of the railroads compared with those of Europe in the price of the same time, if you have any doubt, you are bound to give the prison—and the color of the railroads stated by Tooke as belonging to the extended in the column of French and Belgic and the color of the railroads stated by Tooke as belonging to the explained by the fact that many of the railroads stated by Tooke as belonging to the evidence; at the same time, if you have any doubt, you are bound to give the prison—and the column of French and Belgic (Compared with those of Europe in the railroads stated by Tooke as belonging to the evidence; at the same time, if you have any doubt, you are sworn in all cases to decide a



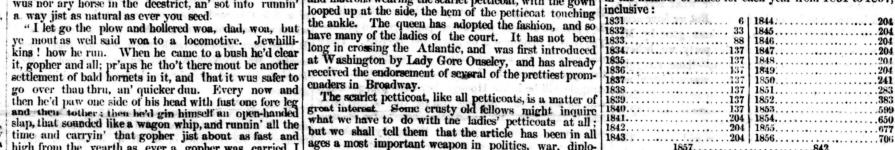
Accompanying this a table appears, showing the rail road progress in the United States for the year 1857, and a comparative view of the progress annually in each State since 1828, the date of the beginning of the system.

From the column showing the number of miles for the year ending January, 1858, we find that there were only about seventeen hundred miles built during the year, which is a smaller number than for any year since 1850. The construction of rail roads for the past year has been principally in the following States, namely: Pennsylva-nia, Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Wis-

consin, Iowa and Missouri. The Courier and Enquirer remarks:

"The progress of rail roads in the United States, their effect upon the prosperity of the country, and their future prospects, are much beyond the wildest dreams of the originators of the system. The number of miles built in the first ten years of our rail road history, beginning in the year 1838, was 1843, of which New York State built 18 per cent. The number of miles built in the second ten years, or from I838 to 1848, was 3039, of which New York built 15 per cent. From 1847 to 1856 the number built was 18,794, of which New York State built 9 per cent. At the present time New York State has over 11 per cent of the total length of rail roads, and ranks next to Illinois in number of miles .-Our rail road history has had two eras—the first from 1828 to 1848, when there was in the number of miles built an average increase of 268 miles per year—and the second from 1848 to 1856, having an average increase of 2350 miles per year. In many of the States the development of the rail road system is quite equal to the wants of the people—but in many others, Kentucky being the most notable instance, it is much less.

For the next few years, new rail roads will have to be built by local assistance and with the aid of the State to be benefitted. The time has past for the West to depend upon us for capital, or for us to look to Europe." The Rail Road increase and progress of South Carolina, are represented in the table referred to as follows, in the number of miles for each year from 1831 to 1857,



Mormons Prepared for Resistance.

go to the dogs while he was "flanning" away his time under the petticoat reign of Cleparatra? Was not Mme de Maintenon's petticoat the chiefest piece of state. The Mormons had completed their preparations for resistance to the troops; not intending to risk an open confirmed. We quote from the news in the times:

The suffering among the United States troops was, naturally enough, a subject for congratulation in the city, when friends met. The people believe in the entire to the downfall of the first Napoleon, the early death of the second, and the success of the third. And is it not tains and as many more as may join them in the spring: gravely urged that the expansion of the crinoline and the inflation of the hooped petticoats helped to bring on the commercial revulsion? Do we not all remember the crinoline and the inflation of the hooped petticoats helped to bring on the commercial revulsion? Do we not all remember the

tron who gave her single petticoat to make wadding for revolutionary muskets? Have not all the poets sung the praise of the petticoats? Who does not remember be made a place of defense before the made a place of defense before the made and so men can be awfully harrassed by guerilla parties, and for that business they seemed ready and well-skilled. They have strong fortified Echo Canon—as the troops are now in that direction; but every other entrance will be made a place of defense before the made and place of defense befor able-bodied man will be under arms as soon as they have put in the spring crops, and they say that in the time of harvest-if the men cannot return—the women and the rising generation, together with "the fathers in Isræl."

An open fight is not yet counted upon, but every other neans of crippling the army will be resorted to, if once it becomes a matter of life and death. There is, however, a hope prevailing among the Mormons that the adminstration will yet call off the army. They count somewhat on popular feeling for arresting the President in the course he has taken against them. They believe that however prejudice the people may be against Mor-monism and its peculiar institutions, Congress would not anction extreme measures against them without their being heard in the defense of the course they have taken. The majority of the men are for War. In fact their leaders have great difficulty to keep some down who are restive and panting for a fight. Brigham told them "he would exercise faith that the troops should be kept away, and he wished all to do the same, instead of wish-

ing them to advance."

His orders were imperative not to shed blood, so that if another course should be adopted by the administration towards them, the feeling of revenge should not hinder the establishment of peace. While our informant remained in the city he heard no dissensions.

A permit from head quarters was required before parties leaving the city was permitted to pass. A number of Mormons are known to be in the camp of the army, and accurate information of the movements of the troops was daily received at Salt Lake City. Many of the Indians are on good terms with the Mormons.

THE GOLD COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES .- Since the establishment of the Mint in 1792, according to the

of 1857, has been estimated to be \$630,000,000; the The Steamer Isabel.

Augusta, Jan. 28.—Savannah papers of this morning report that the steamer Isabel was yesterday off Tybee.

The Wabash was at Key West, all well—nineteen of her men came passengers in the Isabel, their time having expired.

The Steamer Isabel.

Augusta, Jan. 28.—Savannah papers of this morning during the last eight years is estimated to be \$100,000, 000; the during the last eight years is estimated to be \$100,000,000; the same during the last eight years is estimated to be \$100,000,000; the during the last eight years is estimated to be \$100,000,000; the during the last eight years is estimated to be \$100,000,000; the during the last eight years is estimated to be \$100,000,000.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1858.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We devote a large portion of our space to-day to the Message of President Buchanan, accompanying the Kansas Constitution, with an application for admission to the Union. We take it for granted that it will be generally read, and that no one will find fault with us for devoting to it the space which it occupies. The President decidedly recommends the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.

We have no desire to bore our readers or curselves, with many more long disquisitions upon the public lands-not, at least, for the present. We merely refer to an item or two in the Herald of Saturday.

We share the regret of the Herald, that we did hear the opening remarks of Mr. McRae's speech on Thursday night. We lay no claim to stoical indifference appreciate, at their due value, any compliments which course: but while such compliments, in and by themselves, may be grateful to our feelings, they cease to be so as soon as they are paid at the expense of our brethren of that Democratic press with whom we have stood shoulder to shoulder for years. Side by side with the den in North Carolina, and we now see them triumphant. practiced upon-Side by side with the Standard, and the Democratic with the legions of Know-Nothingism, and we have not neglected us, but who have come up like men, when no forgotten that struggle. In that struggle-in the strug- tified of the amount of their liabilities. We trust they gle for the election of Frank. Pierce, or James Buchanan, we cannot recollect having heard the voice of Mr. McRae. He was sick or absent. Here, at the South, who acted with us.

The Herald speaks about our "fling" at Mr. McRae about the "old song of the Raleigh Register," in connection with Mr. McRae's reference to the Editor of the Raligh Standard. Now, we have enquired, and, we think, learned accurately, the tenor of Mr. McRae's remarks in this connection, and we feel assured that the substance of the whole matter has figured more than once in the Raleigh Register. With the personal differences of Messrs. McRae and Holden, we have nothing to do, and as little desire to interfere. We do not care to repeat the charges made by Mr. McRae. Let all that pass, so far as we are concerned. It is certainly painful to our feelings to find ourselves compelled, against our personal wishes, to uniformly oppose Mr. McRae's position. The first speech we ever heard him make was at the Masonic Hall, in Wilmington, where he broached theories repudiated by his Democratic friends; and again at the Court House. And again he comes forward in his defence in I858. Mr. McRae speaks well when attacking the position of his own party in North Caroli-We would like for once to hear what sort of speech he would make in its favor. But we have never heard such a speech from him. In times gone by, Mr. McRae did veoman's service for his party, we believe, but in the struggles of later years—those struggles which resulted in victory, his voice was not heard nor his arm felt. Can we join him now in speering at those who did rally on our forces, or at those who came up to our assistance in the hour of danger?

Another paragraph or two, and we will close. The Herald thinks our quotation from Mr. Calhoun irrelevant. He (Mr. Calhoun) asserts, and Mr. Clay admits that Congress has no right to impose and collect taxes for the purpose of distributing their proceeds among the States. The public lands have either been acquired by cession from the original States, or by purchase. All authorities agree that the original cessions create a trust which the United States is not at liberty to abandon or transfer. The money for the different purchases came out of the treasury. It was money that could not be distributed among the States. By what potent alchemy could its character be changed by its investment in lands. Could the holder of certain monies in trust for special purposes take and invest these monies in other property, then dispose of this property for purposes for which he is forbidden to use the purchase money? If he could, it would be whipping the devil around the stump in a very barefaced manner. The absurdity of the distinction attempted to be drawn by the Herald, is

But our railroads are to be built by money taken out of the Federal Treasury. The Federal Treasury wants every cent it can get, and every cent taken out by distribution must be returned by taxes. Who pay these taxes? The consumers of North Carolina and of the other States, so that, after all, we would only be making the General Government our tax-gatherer for our own works-we would indirectly be inaugurating a system of public improvements by the General Government.

cannot. There must be some yielding for the sake of tures, over four hundred thousand dollars. harmony. We have no wish to push this question where it is not pushed upon us. It may create an excitement here in North Carolina-it may even disturb our harmony for a time, with no practical effects in the Union. Knowing this, we would let it alone if we could. This we are not permitted to do, and we meet the issue since it is forced upon us. We desire to meet it courteously -to impinge rudely upon no man's private notions upon the matter, but to endeavor to prevent the party of the South being unnecessarily divided upon an issue which can result in producing no practical effect for good, and may jeopardize much for which we have been laboring.

Perhaps we had better correct a slight inacuracy in our article of Saturday. It was at Rockingham, Rich mond county, that Mr. Leake made the avowal reported by the correspondent of the Raleigh Register-not in Anson county, as inadvertently stated by us.

Sudden Death.

On last Sunday afternnoon or evening, a gentleman who registered his name as "R. L. Bandy, Florida," died at

handkerchief was found marked with a different name. but that may have been accidental.

Mr. Daniel McLeod, of Moore county, was drowned in the factory pond at Rockingham, Richmond was found on Friday and an inquest held by the Cor-Lyceum, on some day during the present month—the I believe most or all of these negroes were outlawn oner, whose report was as above.

| Vours, &c., | BLADEN.

The law requires postmasters to notify the editors of the amount of the subscription.

We have been endeavoring to get our business up to cash basis, or as nearly so as possible, and, with this view, have been sending off bills to all our subscribers and others who are in arrears to us. Since doing so we have received a number of letters from postmasters, especially those at distant points, informing us that such and such an one-A, B or C, as the case may be-to whom the Journal has been going for some years, certainly to the amount of several dollars, has gone offdon't remain in the neighborhood any longer-hasn't called for his paper from such a time, etc., although no such news reached us until payment was demanded.-This is a manifest wrong to us-a taking and using our or churlish disregard of the good opinion of others. We property for nothing, and apparently without any design to make any compensation. Our only consolation friends or opponents may be pleased to bestow upon our is, that, although these cases are sufficiently numerous to unjustly deprive us of a portion of our earnings, which we ought to have, they are not the rule with our subscribers, but the exception, and the sooner we find out and get rid of such patrons the better.

We would notify postmasters of their responsibility, Raleigh Standard have we warred for the principles of and of our intention to enforce it. Publishers ought Democracy. We have seen these principles down-trod- not to be looked upon as fair game for impositions to be

We conclude this notice by returning our compliments press of the State generally, have we fought the fight to many, very many, old friends, who had thoughtlessly juleps. all will do so promptly-at their earliest convenience.-We believe they will. They are good men and true.

We feel assured that our neighbor of the Herald has we who bore the heat and burthen of the day, appealed no desire to either impute or impart anything of a perin all honesty and sincerity to the old line Whigs; aye, sonal character to our discussion of the question of the and to those who have joined the order, too, to come up public lands, or our reply to Mr. McRae, or our notice and secure the union of the South against Fremont, and of that gentleman's political position, which is all that the South was united and the victory was won, and now have discussed or feel inclined to discuss. Personally Mr. McRae, who viewed the struggle from afar off, comes and apart from his political position, we have no wish forward to compare those gallant gentlemen who joined to say a word about that gentleman-nothing certainly us to rats—rats leaving the sinking ship of Know-No- in an unfriendly spirit. But if we have a pride of any &c., &c. We refer to this matter to show Democrats thingism, to get cheese. Such was his simile on Thurs- kind that pride is enlisted in favour of our profession. day night! Surely, this is unkind to us, and to those There ought to be an esprit du corps among the editorial fraternity, without distinction of party, and that ought to prompt editors, not support each other when wrong, but surely not lightly to take part against other without due examination. We appreciate, as we have said before, every compliment which our humble, but, we believe, consistent and conscientious course may receive, but we repeat that the pleasure derived from such compliments is much lessened, if not totally destroyed when it is coupled with a reflection on our brethren of the press.

We do not quite agree with our friend of the Com issues, or likely to be so. Other real issues of vital importance are pressing upon us and we are content. for the present at least, to rest our argument on the distribution question on what we have already advanced

KANZAS AND CONGRESS .- The Message of the Presidert of the United States, accompanying the Lecompton Houses yesterday, or if not yesterday it will go in today, perhaps is being read as our paper goes to press.-The contest upon it will be sharp and decisive. Those who go with the administration are sanguine-so are the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution. The struggle will be in the House-the Senate will, no doubt, vote for admission. So close will the vote be that every man is canvassed—his predilections noted—the changes of influencing him calculated. We hardly think that the debate upon this matter will be a protracted one.-It has already been debated in advance. The only cause likely to produce delay, will be the mutual uncertainty as to the result—the fear of making a premature risk MR. A. J. MOTT. while either party sees any chance of strengthening its position by a single vote.

It is now too late to multiply words on this Kansas affair. We have before remarked, more than once, that had we been citizens of Kansas or editors in Kansas as we are in North Carolina, we should have felt ourselves called upon to urge a different course of procedure from that pursued by the Lecompton Convention-but right or wrong, we feel it to be a Kansas question, and not a North Carolina one, nor a Congressional one, and we therefore think that it is right and expedient now to admit Kansas on her present application, and thus remove the discussion of Kanzas matters from the arena of the nation or of Congress.

We are not sanguine, but we are hopeful that Kansas will go through the House, although the vote will unquestionably be close. We sincerely trust that it will. It may be that parties in Kansas cheat each other .-Well, we can't help them, give them, say we, the sovereign right to fight their local fights as they please, so they don't disturb the balance of the Union. Daily Journal 3d inst.

Memphis, Tennessee, is certainly "coming out." We notice in the Bulletin, of January 19th, a glorious description of a new hotel to have been opened there on We do not suppose that all men can see everything in the 1st February, called the Gayoso House, which has the same light-all members of the Democratic party even cost, as it stands, including grounds, buildings and fix-

We hope it will pay, but it looks like a big sum in these times, for a city which, but yesterday was but a

than, the big twenty thousand ton steamer has already well armed, with single and double-barrelled guns, and, cost half a million of dollars, and she is not affoat yet. having beard beforehand that an attempt would be made When she is affoat she cannot enter the harbors of the on that day to storm their camp, they hid themselves in leading commercial ports of the world. New York is ambush along the path leading into the swamp, and as closed against her-so is Liverpool and Havre. Should Mr. Sikes and two other gentlemen, who were ahead of she ever get out of order, she must stay so, for there is the others of the party, entered the swamp, some six or no Dry Dock on earth big enough to repair her; and to eight negroes rose up and fired upon them. They were build one would cost more than she is worth. And yet, then fired on by the whites and two of them killed .-Hon. A. Dudley Mann's project for uniting the Chesa- Major, a negro man belonging to John W. Alford, Esq., peake Bay with Milford Haven, was based upon such of Robeson county, was shot dead, and a negro belongimmense vessels as the Leviathan, running from Nor- ing to John C. Baker, Esq., of Bladen, has been found folk, which, commercially, is no where, to Milford Ha- dead since then. ven, which is even worse. A fine imagination.

INDEFINITE SUSPENSION .- The issue of the Clinton Independent of this date announces the indefinite suspen-

W. sandwich it in, club it up, and confound it generally and died without yielding. with all sorts of Northern Magazines? It is good

enough to stand by itself. The Cheray Gazette states that George Davis, My informant, who was one of the company, states that county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 26th ult. His body Esq., of Wilmington, is to lecture before the Cheraw they had a flag also.

taken out by the subscribers to whom they are addressed, and a neglect to do so within a limited number of weeks cut weather—it is anexampled—it is remarkable—it is remarkable—it is remarkable—it is interest—it is eminently talkable about—it is interest—to the consideration of Courte ing. We have a winter that is not a winter-a winter that ruins the credit of goose bones and Lieut. Maury, for both these distinguished authorities prognosticated cold-very cold-excessively cold confoundedly coldd-cidedly cold weather. In fact, the gallant Lieuten-

highly profitable engagement—his manners are so cold that he diffuses an icey atmosphere around him, and his presence would, no doubt, so far lower the temperature in Wenham Lake, as to produce solidification. Ice we must have, for next summer will be a scorcher sure as fate. What will the candidates do without ice? How will they keep cool?

P. S. We are happy to see from some of our very recent exchanges, that they are gathering some ice at the North, and that, with the assistance of the North Pole, there may yet be a chance for the candidates and mint Daily Journal 1st inst.

The Raleigh Register of this date. (February 3d,) earnestly appeals to "The Whig and American Press of North Carolina" to support Mr. McRae for Governor. It says it has thought deeply over this matter, and it has had the counsel and advice of the "old head" of its party. The Register says that it is a game by which the opponents of Democracy must gain and caunot lose. It says that a regular "Whig and American candidate" would have no sort of chance,—the only hope is to get a nan who might use the name of Democracy to get from the Democratic party a vote, which, added to the Whig and American vote, would "elect him triumphantly," the way the wires are working, and who are working

Moore's Creek.

Upon the whole, there would appear to be an indis position to press the celebration of the now approaching anniversary of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. It is feared that, under the present state of affairs, the attempt, if made, would fall below the standard of success which has heretofore been reached. It is earnestly desired that the next celebration should be rendered memorable by the inauguration of a fitting monument in the position of the East, and whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries who are paid by abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory.'

And again: "In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion prevades the great mass of the republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are. by eastern societies, having in view results most to commemorate the men and the deeds of that occasion. mercial in all that he advances, but we do agree with him that neither deposit nor distribution are practical energies of the people of this section of the State should be concentrated on the monument, and their patriotic liberality displayed on its behalf. Let the Committee bestir themselves, and the people generally respond.

> We see by the last North Carolina Presbyterian that its talented Senior Editor, Rev. Geo. McNeill, has been making a trip to Davidson College and the West, from which he writes a pleasant and genial letter to the Presbyterian. This reminds us that we enjoyed the pleasure byterian. This reminds us that we enjoyed the pleasure of a visit this week from our respected cotemporary. whom we found to be an agreeable, unaffected gentleman. It is no more than the truth when we say that since meeting Mr. McNeill, we feel an fresh interest in the Presbyterian, and an additional motive for wishing it

An alarm of fire was made about 12 o'clock yest day. We learn that it proceeded from the burning of a chimney at the residence of Mr. R. J. Jones, on Market street. No damage done.

Easy Way to Pay Printers' Bills.

To FULTON & PRICE, Dr. April 6-To Advertising Administrator's Notice,....\$1 June 12- " May 28-July 5-1857. Land for sale on 7th August, 2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, February 2th, 1858. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

To Fulton & Price:
SIR: Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of March next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided; and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Alex MacRae plaintiff and I am defondant. Alex. MacRae plaintiff and I am defendant. Yours respectfully,

A. J. MOTT. For the Journal.

Rout of the Blg Swamp Negroes. Messes. Editors: For several years past a band runaway negroes, numbering at various times from

to ten, has infested the Big Swamp, lying between Bladen and Robeson counties, just below Smith's Bridge, on the road leading from Elizabethtown to Lumberton. You will remember that twelve or eighteen months ago, an attempt to capture them was made by citizens f Bladen county, and Mr. David Lewis, one of the party, was killed by them.

On last Tuesday, the 26th January, a party of men from Robeson county, and Mr. John Westley Sikes, of Bladen, made a descent upon these negroes, and quite a A LOSING BUSINESS.—The launching of the Levia. fight ensued. The negroes, 8 or 10 in number, were

> The remainder of the negroes took to the water, some n boats and others in the water. After they fled, they were fired upon again, and another negro was wounded

On Christmas day these fellows, with a drum, came out of the swamp and had a regular drill and review.

with the ordinance respecting the public hands, as well a the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated at Lecompton on the laturation, by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, send this to the Senate.

d—cidedly cold weather. In fact, the gallant Lieutenant foretold forty cold winters right on end, causing most of us to despair of ever seeing another mild winter within the period of our natural lives.

And then, how the weather tables come out, and the memory of the oldest inhabitant is racked to find a parable. "Did you ever?" "No, I never." That's so. We never did. No ice in Boston. Expeditions now fitting up to the Arctic regions to bring home chunks of the North Pole to belp make mint juleps of. A distinguished politician of this State has been offered a highly applicable agreement. tion—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged but gerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and to establish a relationary government, under the so-called Tonaka constitu lutionary government, under the so-called Topeka constitu-tion, in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka legislature are in session. Whoever has read the correspon-dence of Gov. Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence ab-solutely necessary for the preservation of the regular gov-erument and the execution of the laws. In his very first despatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling on the 9th June of the so-called Topeka legislature with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collisa result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew the civil war in Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Gov. Walker; but soon thereafter, on the 14th of July, we find him requesting Gen. Harney to furnish him a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence—and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, "involving an open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city." In the governor's despatch of July 15th he informs the Secretary of State "that this movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection throughout the Territory; and especially in all towns, cities, or counties where the republicau party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all the movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition

they are, by eastern societies, having in view results most disasterous to the government and to the Union; and that On the 20th July, 1857, Gen. Lane, under the authority

the Topeka convention, as Governor Walker informs us, "to organize the whole so-called free-State party into volun teers, and to take the names of all who refuse enrollment.— The professed object is to protect the polls, at the election August, of the new insurgent Topcka State legislature."

The object of taking the names of all who refuse enroll ment is to terrify the free-State conservatives into submission. This is proved by recent atrocities committed on such

In the governor's despatch of July 27th, he says that Gen. Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of

Without making further questions of a similar character from other despatches of Gov. Walker, it appears by a reference to Mr. Stanton's communication to Gen. Cass, of the 9th December last, that the "important step of calling the legislature together was taken after I [he] had become satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st instant could not be conducted without collison and bloodshed." So intense was the distoyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them an opportunity, if in the majority, of making Kausas a free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed!

The truth is, that, up till the present moment, the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitution and government. The very first paragraph of the message of Gov. Robinson, dated on the 7th December to the Topeka legislature now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open violation of the constitution and laws

December to the Topeka legislature now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open violation of the constitution and laws of the United States. The governor says: "The convention which framed the constitution at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly thro't we elections of State officers and members of the State legislature. Yet it has pleased the administration to regard the whole proceeding revolutionary."

This Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government prescribed and recognised by Congress. It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State of the Union to undertake to establish a separate government, within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principal, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

anarchy.

From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpa ble why the enemies of the government authorized by Con gress have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas con

gress have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also afterwards on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sauction or recognise any other institution than that framed at Topeka.

Had the whole Lecompton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because, if successful, they would thus have removed an obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon a consideration of the merits of the whole or any part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have

upon a consideration of the merits of the whole or any part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the lawabiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt the necessary measures to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress?

to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress?

That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without any enabling act from Congress, to form a State constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States;" and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame a constitution in their own way without an express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction in terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that

would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Linion for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt not "their own way," but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from their territorial dependence and establish a State government. For this purpose, the territorial legislature, in 1855, passed a law "for taking the sense of the people of the Territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution" at the general election to be held in October, 1856. The "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a convention. It is true that at this election the enemies of the territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own for the purpose of subverting the territorial government.

torial legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The territorial legislature, then, in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States.

in Kansas. This was the time for abandoning the revolu-tionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the ex-isting government to conform to the laws, and to unite with isting government to conform to the laws, and to differ isting government to conform to the laws, and to differ its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit fused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit and vote at the election of delegates, may fused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to lawful authority and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of a most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of law which have for years kept the territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government. It is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law; and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case will indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refuse to vote for delegates to the convention not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had predetermined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was, therefore, suffered to pass by default; but of this result the qualified electors who refused to yote, can never justiv complain. efused to vote, can never justly complain. From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton con

vention according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and was invested with power to

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been it voked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. voked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas.—
But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised
in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small republics of ancient times the
people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and
directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly
impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only
through the ballot-box; and if the people will refuse to exercise it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the
election of delegates, it is not for them to complete that election of delgates, it is not for them to complain that

election of delgates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and having completed their work, finally adjourned on the 7th day of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to a popular vote; but they did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, to the people.—
This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted up the flames of civil war in Kansas, and had produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confedproduced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it, and it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker, in general terms, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns, was not a subject which attracted any attention. In fact, the general provisions of our recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent, that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution. roduced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confed

sent day in framing a new constitution.

I then believed, and still believe, that, under the organic act, the Kansas convention were bound to submit this all-important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however, my opinion that, independently of this act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic. It would have been in oppo-sition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and have the right to delegate to representatives, chosen themselves, their sovereign power to frame constitution approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote; but this they have not done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constitutions, the people always passes the nower to change their constitution.

ple always possess the power to change their constitution or their laws, according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to an election of the people of Kansas on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here again, a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise their right of popular sovereign they again expenses. exercise their right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartly rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed

among a large majority of these people on the first Monday of January; and that they did, on that day, vote under the Lecompton constitution for a governor and other State officers, a member of Congress, and for members of the legislaananoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election, either by one or both parties, the legislature and the people of Kansas, under their con-stitution, will know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable but too common crimes without any outside

these detestable but too common crimes without any outside interference.

The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government; have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a governor, a member to represent them in Congress, members of the State legislature, and other State officers. They now ask admission into the Union under this constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question.—This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention recognised and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories," leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people whom it immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baleful influence thereof the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the whole construction of the construction of the whole construction of the constr

zing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people whom it immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baleful influence throughout the whole country.

It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held under an act of the territorial legislature, on the first Monday of January last, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the territorial legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character.—
The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution, were at the very same time and place recognising its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole country which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be happy consequence of its admission, and that fine Territory, which has hitherto been torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and the comforts which follow in the train of agricultural and mechanical industry. The people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake constitutions On last Sunday afternacon or evening, a gentleman who registered his amen as "R. L. Bandy, Florida," died at the Carolina Hotel, in this place. He had arrived her on Friday, and talked of starting off this morning. He was a stout, hearty looking man, apparently about fifty years of age—had very large beard and moustacks, and stated in conversation that he was engaged in stock raising not far from Tampa Bay.

Sometime in the course of the Interest in regard to the doings or our friends in that per time some one—perhaps some of the servants—went up to arouse him and found him dead. Coroner Hatts-field impanielled a jury of inquest, who came to the convention that he came to his death from congestion of the sand imported and in the course of the afternoon, he retired to his room, we think complianting of feeling dull. At suppert time some one—perhaps some of the sevants—went up to arouse him and found him dead. Coroner Hatts-field impanielled a jury of inquest, who came to the convention and imported and im ged by the highest ju

as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State because slavery remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this dangerous subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever yet assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas and Nebraska act would put a final end to the alavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect will settle the question. Should the agitation be again revived, should the people of the sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas, the only practical difference between admission or rejection, depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more spedily change the present constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter.

Even if this were a question of more avandance, and act of it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of more expediency, and not of right, the small difference of time, one way or the other, is of not the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from a revival of the slavery agitation.

In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that, in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas who have from the beginning resisted the constitution and laws, for this very reason the rejection of the constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the

the constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen of the States of the Union, where slavery is recognised under the constitution of the United States. Again: The speedy admission of Kansas into the Union rould restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Aleady this affairs of the Territory have engrossed an undue roportion of public attention. They have sadly affected he friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted into the Union, the excitement becomes localized, and will soon die away for want of outside aliment. Then every difficulty will be settled at the ballot-box.

ballot-box.

Besides—and this is no trifling consideration—I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops of the United States from Kansas, and employ them on branches of service where they are much needed. They have been kept there, on the earnest importunity of Gov. Walker, to maintain the existence of the territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered that at least two thousand results there were the execution of the laws. and regular troops, under the command of Gen. Harney, were necessary for this purpose. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down pense to the government. Kansas once admi

I have thus performed my duty on this important ques-I have thus performed my duty on this important question, under a deep sense of responsibility to God and my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period; and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds which now appear to be impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe may be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Korsea during the contraction of the contract dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas if she should be rejected, I greatly fear these clouds ous than any which have will become darker and nore omir ever yet threatened the constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1858.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2d, pursuant to a call from the Mayor, to consider the feasibil celebrating the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, Col. Jno. McRae was called to the Chair, and F. D. Poisson appointed Secretary. After some remarks, the following resolution, moved by Jas. Fulton, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That, under existing circumstances, we deem it inexpedient for this meeting to take any measures for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the Battle of mittee on the Monument may be prepared to report some definite progress towards the accomplishment of the object for which they were appointed; and that the gentlemen composing that Committee be respectfully urged to do so at the earliest practicable time.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JNO. McRAE, Chairman. F. D. Poisson, Secretary.

For the Journal. Messrs. Editors : At the late Sampson Fair, there were hree very large hogs, the weight of which was much disputed by many who examined them. Below you will find the weight of each hog:

Mr. C. T. Stevens' weighed......587 pounds Mr. Williamson also killed six hogs, weighing in the ag-

gregate 2101 lbs. These were certainly very respectable ogs, and will be hard to beat. Yours respectfully,

Private Havre and Manchester Advices. Boston. January 30th.—The following is an extract of a letter received per Canada, and dated "Manchester, Jan. 15, 1858.—Discounts were reduced

on Thursday to 5 per cent., against I0 per cent. three weeks since. Trade here continues very quiet, there being no anxiety to secure goods. We must walk before we run. The fact is, many are cleared out, and we shall not get round till March. Shipments of produce from various distant markets have to be provided for with a oss of 30 to 40 per cent." Annexed is an extract of a letter dated

" Havre, January 14th .- The cotton market is easier this week, with only a moderate inquiry. Ordinary Orleans 92a93f., closing with a depressed and irregular

"Lard is more inquired for."

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Special Court for this councommences its session to-day, Judge Manly presiding. The session will probably continue for two weeks. The Courts for this Circuit will commence on Monday, the 22d inst., and will be held as follows:

Moore, Monday, February 15. Montgomery, March Stanly, Anson, Richmond 15. Robeson, Bladen, 29. April Brunswick, New Hanover. 19. (2 weeks.) May Sampson, Cumberland, Harnett, Fayetteville Observer, 1st inst.

Intiny on Board the Ship Kate Hooper, of Balti-Boston, Jan. 29.—Letters received in this city by the steamer Canada, dated Angier, Nov. 22, report that a very serious mutiny had occurred on board the fine clipper ship Kate Hooper, Captain Jackson, (of Baltimore,) bound from Hong Kong to Havana, with a large number of coolies. The latter, it appears, for some cause, broke out into mutiny, and at one time got posssion of the lower deck, and three times set the ship on fire. Captain Jackson and his officers, however, by their determined action, finally overpowered the mutineers and suppressed the flames, but not until they were compelled to shoot some fifty of the ringleaders.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 29.—Dates from Utah to the 14th of December have been received. The troops were making themselves comfortable and enjoyed good health.-Capt. Bee, commanding the volunteers, was drilling them for future usefulness. There were no signs of snow east of Fort Laramie, but plenty of grass and buffaloes Advices from Santa Fe of an unimportant character have been received. Resolutions had been adopted at a public meeting thanking Secretaries Floyd and Brown for official actions affecting the interests of the Territory. Depredations by the Apache and other Indian tribes are

Further from Rio.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29 .- The dates from Rio by the Snow Squall are to the 22d ult. The stock of coffee on hand was estimated at 400,000 sacks. Superior ranged from 4||500 to 4||700 reis.

The Bank of Pennsylva Рипланеврим, Feb. 1.—The stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania held a meeting here this after-noon. From the report it appears that the institution is in a sad condition. Among the collaterals were notes from President Allibone and his brother, \$120,000, of which \$12,000 was discounted by the directory. [Allibone to Kansas is, field railroad for \$208,000 or \$209,000, loaned without authority of the board, and many similar transactions.

The report recommends an assignment, and resolutions to that effect were considered, but action thereon was by the common postponed till next week.

Kansas Policy of the Admin We copy the following letter of the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pa., to a Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, as containing a remarkably clear and forcible exposition of the policy of the Administration in reference to Kan-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1857. Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend a meeting of the De-mocracy of Philadelphia, to be held on Monday next, for the purpose of sustaining the message of the President. I regret that my duties here compel me to forego the pleasure it would afford me to accept your invitation. The message is one which has my hearty and cordial approval. The doctrine of popular sovereignty is now a settled and integral part of the Democratic creed; so, also, is its correlative, that of non-intervention by Congress in the domestic affairs of the Territories. As ours is a government of law and order, the popular will of the Territory can only be known through its legal re-

presentatives. The mode and manner of conveying that will to the Federal Government belongs exclusively to the people of the Territory. If they direct that it shall be made known only through the popular suffrage, ratifying the acts of their representatives, it can be received in no other form. If they authorize their representatives to speak for them without submission, or by partial submission to their popular vote, it is alike binding; for while, in each and every case, we have no right to dictate, suggest, or intervene, I consider it the highest attribute of popular sovereignty to allow the people of a Territory not only to form and control their own domestic institutions, but to do this in their own way, and not the way that Congress may suggest. Kansas has done this. The President has no legal knowledge of the popular will there, except through its own chosen representatives. If he were to reject or disregard this, it would not only nullify the acts of popular sovereignty, communicated to him through legitimate channels, but it would be intervention with a igh hand, and an Executive usurpation far more odious than Congressional. The new doctrine that the popular will cannot be made known through its own chosen stitutional authority, to exercise it. It is setting up a neck of each bottle.

sufficiently numerous, the absolute right, in the exercise of our respective Druggists. of sovereign power, to settle their domestic institutions; and I recognize it as one of the highest attributes of that sovereignty that they may choose their own way, their sovereign. If the Constitution of Kansas is not accept- friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates able to the people of Kansas, it is easy for them to change with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair. it; popular sovereignty concedes them that right. But if Congress attempts to change it, congressional sovereignty supersedes popular sovereignty, and the battle of by Druggists generally. 1856 has been fought in vain. I have no regard for the Lecompton Convention or Constitution, except so far as it is the manifestation of the will of a sovereign people, made known through their own agents. It is because I have been selling for the past three years. We can recomam bound to regard this Constitution as the act of the mend them to Planters as a superior article—they come for people, and not of the Convention, that I accept it. I ward earlier than any other Seed Potatoes we have ever acknowledge the right of the people to abrogate, alter or amend this Constitution. I deny that right to the Jan. 22, 1858 Executive or Congress. With these views, my sympathies and feelings are with you. Very truly, yours, J. GLANCY JONES.

To GEO. PLITT, Esq., and others, Committee.

ROME, Ga., February 1.—On Friday Norton's store. Exchange Building, dry goods, groceries, law and doctors' offices, Southern printing office, and the whole square, was destroyed. Loss, \$100,000.

DIRECT TRADE TO EUROPE.—We are gratified to announce that the mission of the Hon. Wm. Ballard MORRIS, of Wilmington. Preston, in behalf of the Virginia and Western Rail-

Mr. Preston has succeeded in making arrangements with the Paris and Orleans Railroad Company to run four steamers between the ports of Orleans, France, and Norfolk, Va.—Norfolk Argus.

cine is as extended as it is richly merited. If the tens of thousands of Scrofulous Ulcers which have been cicatriced and permanently healed by this extraordinary antiseptic had each a tongue, a chorus of testimony would attest its efficaey, not only in Scrofula and all external manifestations of Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100

Sold by Druggists generally.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE. PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES. WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in

Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diarhetic beverage. In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the

Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a sure preventive. The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and blad der of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter con tained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also el, Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIE DAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable prutescences in the waters of those districts in which t principally prevails. The Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as known on account of its various other remedial properties In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons. Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronc maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corrob orated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and fac simile of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Ornggists and Grocers in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,

22 Beaver Street, New York. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. The word Schiedam Schnapps, belongs exclusively to my

medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition UDOLPHO WOLFE. on the public. Nov. 20. 1857.-65-3mD 13-3mW. ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD! MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers

atent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my low-W. F. GRAY, est wholesale price. Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857

Sole Proprietor. Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

A RARB OPPORTUNITY! GOODS AT COST POR CASHIL

A. MACLEAN & CO. WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to tire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to largest in the State, amounting to not less than \$80,000, and ing in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS. plain and printed DELAINES. French and English MERINOS. ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS:

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS: 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS: FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. from 2 to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS.

RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c. This stock of goods is extensively known throughout th State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of i having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion pur-

chased for cash, at the lowest prices. The sale will continue from day to day until the entire istock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducement for those desirous of purchasing.

After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under \$100 will be for cash on delivery-for sums over \$100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be ntinued as heretofore. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. COTNTERFEITERS, BEWARE!

A REWARD is offered for the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS ... agents, if it be their will so to do, is an abridgment of The genuine highly concentrated Holland Bitters, is put up sovereignty—a limitation of the power of the people, imposed on them by Congress, which assumes, without con-

higher law than the Constitution, inasmuch as it abro- This delightful aroma, so popular as a remedy for Fever grates the whole system of representative government. and Ague, weakness of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, I recognize in the people of Kansas, when they are Headache. Costiveness and Piles, can be obtained from any

[Feb. 2.-125&23-1w. See advertisement. HAIR RESTORER .- Prof. Wood advertises in our column own mode and manner. If the Executive or Congress his valuable medicine for restoring hair, and for the prevencan dictate the manner, or compel them to select a particular mode, other than that of their own choosing, then tensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thouspopular sovereignty is a farce. If the agents abuse the ands, have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy. trust, to whom are they responsible? To the people, if Read the advertisement—go at once and purchase a bottle, they are sovereign—to Congress, if the people are not and prove its virtue. Our good old bald-headed bachelor

> Indianapolis Locomotive. For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES, and [Jan. 26-119-2weod-22-2t

PLANTING POTATOES. 400 BBLS, YELLOW PINK EYES POTATOES, such as we KEITH & FLANNER.

Jan. 22, 1858
21-1m
Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Banner copy one month 21-1m and forward bills to this office.

## MARRIED.

Near Kelly's Cove, Bladen county, on the 25th inst., by Joseph Elwell, Esq., Mr. D. C. BARNHILL, to Miss PENELOPE E., daughter of Isaac Haney, Esq.

In St. James Church, on the 28th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, JOHN PEMBROKE JONES, U. S. Navy, to JANE, youngest daughter of the late John R. London of this place. In this town, on the 28th inst., by Rev. Mr. Grier, Mr. JOHN H. PEARSALL, of Duplin county, to Miss LUCY E

In Duplin County, on the 24th inst., Mrs. MARGARET STANFORD, in the 70th year of her age.
In Washington, N. C., on the 20th instant, HANNAH S., daughter of Charles G. and Mary Ann Buckman, aged 2 years

THE popularity acquired by this truly invaluable medine is as extended as it is richly merited. If the tens of Cason Farrow, aged 42 years.

In Washington, N. C., on the 20th, inst., Mr. CORNELIUS FLYNN, aged 77 years.

In Washington, N. C., on the 20th inst. Mrs. JANE, wife of Cason Farrow, aged 42 years. In Washington, N. C., on the 21st instant, MATTHEW, son of Matthew and Mary Ann Wood, aged 1 year 10 months.

In Washington N. C. on the 22d instant, PAUL CORNELL,

sr., Esq., aged 66 years. Near Bath, Beaufort county, N. C., last week, Mr. REUBEN disease, but in Dyspepsia, Bilious Complaints, General Debility, and the various internal disorders to which it affords speedy and lasting relief.

STYRON, aged 24 years. Also, Mr. ARNETT LATHAM, aged about 45 years.

In Tranter's Creek District, Beaufort county, on the 16th instant, CEROLIA AUGUSTA, daughter of John E. Moore,

aged 3 years, 10 months and 24 days.

At the residence of Mr. Herodias Adams, on Pungo Creek
Beaufort county, on the 17th inst., of Pneumonia, William N.
Satchwell, Esq., aged 39 years.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, December Term, A. D., 1857. Attachment.

Brothers Steamboat Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

(adv \$5 62) STATE OF NORTH CARALINA, ) New Hanover Couoty. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D., 1857.

Attachment.

OTICE is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff's for the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-four cents and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debts and costs. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Teste. (adv. \$5 62) STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Terr

A. D., 1857. Geo. H. Kelley & Bro.,

Brothers Steamboat Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff's for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to

satisfy plaintiff's debt and cos SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) New Hanover County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term,

NOTICE is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of seven hundred and twenty the control of the plaintiff for the sum of seven hundred and twenty the sum of the control of the plaintiff for the sum of seven hundred and twenty the sum of the plaintiff for the sum of seven hundred and twenty the sum of the plaintiff for the sum of seven hundred and twenty the sum of the plaintiff for the sum of seven hundred and twenty the sum of seven hundred and twenty the sum of the s ty-two dollars and twenty-six cents and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by de-fault will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold

to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. (adv \$5 62) STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, Attachment.

Brothers Steamboat Company. Attachment.

Notice is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returnited into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars and 64 cents and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

tiff's debt and cost

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. (adv \$5 62) 23-6t Teste, Feb. 5, 1858 TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office.

N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858.

SMALL POX DEAD.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW IN MARKET FOR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from five to thirty years old, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address him at Clinton, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1858.

Post Office address, Greenville, N. C.

Jan 29th, 1858

Jan 29th, 1858

Feb. 5, 1859—23-3m\*

Post Office address, Greenville, N. C.

Jan 29th, 1858

Feb. 24, 1858

Post Office address, Greenville, N. C.

Jan 29th, 1858

Feb. 24, 1858

Brothers Steamboat Company.

Notice is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste,

SAM'L R. BUNTING. Clerk.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. (adv \$5 62) STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.

Quarter Sessions, December Terr.

A. D., 1857. Court of Pleas and Qu

Brothers Steamboat Company.

Notice is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of one hundred dollars and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste,

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Cady. \$5 62.)

23-6t

Attachment.

(adv. \$5 62.) STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December A. D., 1857. Alex. Lamont. Attachment.

others Steamboat Company. OTICE is hereby given to the parties, owners and mass ters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and return-ed into said Court, and a conditional judment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of ninty-eight dollars and thirteen cents and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

SAM'I. R. BUNTING, Clerk. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. December Term. A. D., 1857. Clarendon Iron Works Company,) Attachment. vs. Brothers Steamboat Company.

Notice is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of four hundred and four dellers and ten properts and control of the plaintiffs. lollars and ten cents and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be ren-dered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plain-tiffs' debt and costs.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. Teste, Feb 5, 1858 (adv \$5 62) STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term A. D., 1857. Samuel Burt, to the use of Jno. Dawson,

Brothers Steamboat Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of one hundred and fifty deliver and early the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. Teste. Feb. 5, 1858. (adv. \$5 62.) STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D., 1857. Attachment.

Brothers Steamboat Company.

OTICE is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and rerurned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of one hundred dollars and next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste,

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Feb 5, 1858 (adv \$5 62) STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D., 1857.

Clarendon Iron Works Company, vs. Brothers Steamboat Company. Attachment. Notices Steamboat Company. )

Notice is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to at-tend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or de-mur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the

property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term. A. D., 1857.

vs. others Steamboat Company. Notice is hereby given to the parties, owners and masters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of two hundred dollars and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintifi's debt and costs.

Teste,

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb 5, 1858

(adv \$5 62)

23-6t

(adv \$5 62)

THIS INSTITUTION is now in operation. Its object to educate young ladies for Teachers, and for College. It or educate young ladies for Teachers, and for College.—
Its profits will be loaned to young ladies of limited means
who wish to be teachers. Twenty-five such young ladies
will be admitted now, and credited with the entire amount
of their tuition, until they can teach and pay it. We have a
building of sufficient capacity to accommodate between 150
and 200 boarding pupils. All its rooms are well ventilated
and heated with fire-places. High Point, from its immediate connection with Salem, its proximity to Normal College,
its elevation and healthfulness, and from the intelligence,
morality and piety of its citizens, is one of the most eligible
sites for a Female School on the N. C. Railroad. The citizens
have pledged themselves to furnish forthwith globes, maps. sites for a Female School on the N. C. Railroad. The citizens have pledged themselves to furnish forthwith globes, maps, new pianos, apparatus, library, &c. The sessions correspond with those of Nornal College. None but experienced and competent teachers are, or will be, employed. Board is \$6 per month, exclusive of washing and lights. Tuition in English branches \$6 to \$15 per session. Music on Piano and Guitar, and the Ornamental Branches at reasonable prices. Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the session. Half of the expenses required in advance. Books and materials for Ornamentals obtained at High Point. For further information, address

WM. J. LANGDON,

Proprietor.

High Point, Guilford county, N. C., Feb. 3, 1858 23-4t NOTICE. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE UNION REFORM

CONVENTION on THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at Union Academy, New Hanover county. All persons who reside within twenty miles of said Academy, are requested to attend; and especially all slaveholders, as there will be business of importance transacted respecting the government of the slave population.

Jan. 22d, 1858

22-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D., 1857.

Attachment.

The ters of the Steamers Brothers and James R. Grist, that an Attachment has been levied upon said Boats and returned into said Court, and a conditional judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-eighty cents and costs. The defendants are hereby notified to attend at the next term of this Court and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste,

SAM'L R. BWNTING, Clerk.

Cody \$5.62. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

(adv. \$5 62.) WANTED 1,000 AGENTS,
THE BEST INDUCEMENTS EVER OFFERED euclose stamp for return postage, and address
MAYNARD & CASWELL

\$20 REWARD. WAS STOLEN from the subscriber's stables, near Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C., on Sunday night, 24th of Jannary, 1858, his 5 years old Calico Mare. Said Mare is very notable from her varigated color—sorrel and white—being beautifully marked on her body, neck and other parts with large white and sorrel spots, her face and mouth being white. She has one glass or white eye—is of good size—of fine form—close and round built—very gentle and good conditioned to handle, and when taken away was in good order. Information concerning her will be thankfully received, and I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me.

Post Office address, Greenville, N. C.
WILLIE BROWN.

WILLIE BROWN. 125-2t—23-2t

ERF CATTLE Whiskey, 28 H. R. Hum, 50 Gin, 40 Brandy, 45 Apple, .65 C Lagusyra . Rio . . . . . St. Domingo... orron, 19 lb. ord. to mid'g. Sheeting Yarn, EGGS, 2 doz... 1246 15 FEATHERS, 2 b. 45 6 50 PISH, 2 bbl., Mullets .... 6 00 6 6 50 Mac'rel, No.116 00 618 00 do. No. 2 13 00 614 00 N. C. Bacon, Middlings,...

Shoulders,...

Hog round,...

Western Bacon,
Middlings,...

Shoulders,...

Middlings,... do. No. .3 9 50 @10 00 Herrings, East 4 50 @ 5 00 8 cwt ..... 4 50 @ 5 00 FLOUR, N. C. brands Fine ...... 5 00 @ N. C. Lard, Vest'n do.....12 UANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, & b.,. 1 ton and under 5, per ton, 65 00 5 tons and over, " 64 00 Butt, .....00 00 @17 00 Prime, .....00 00 @00 00 Beef, Mess, 16 00 @17 00 LAND PLASTER, & bbl. .1 50 do. Fulton Market,..00 00 @00 Pease, Cow. 1 10 @ 1 20
Do. B. Eye. 1 20 @ 1 25
Wheat, red. 0 00 @ 1 00
do. white. 0 00 @ 1 15 Chickens, live,15 @ do. dead, . . 25 @ Turkeys, live, . 75 @ do. dead, \$\mathcal{P} \text{ Ib. 12} \text{ dead} SHEEF, \$\mathcal{P} \text{ head}, Rice, rough. . 0 00 @ Lambs,.....1 75 @ 2 50 Mutton,.....1 75 @ 2 50 een, ..... Alum, & bush.,30 @ Liverpool, & sack, ground. 721@ do. fine...1 75 @ 2 SUGAR, & fb. Dry...... 7 @ Eastern ...... 80 @ N. River..... 85 @ Iron, & fb. English, ass'd. American, ref... IRON, # 15.

English, ass'd. 41@ 00
American,ref.. 31@ 00
do. sheer.. 0 @ 00
do.hoop,ton 90 00@95 00
Swede ..... 51@ 00
LIME, # bbl.. 1 00 @ 0 00
do. fm store 0 00 @ 1 25 Porto Rico,... 81@ New Orleans,.00 @ Muscovado, . . 84@ Loaf & crush'd,12 @ do. Im store 0 00 @ 1 25 LUMBER, @ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards. 0 00 @10 00 Wide do... 7 00 @ 8 00 Scantling... 5 00 @ 6 00 SHINGLES, # M., Contract, ... 4 50 @ 5 75 Common, ... 2 00 @ 2 25 STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 R. O. Hhd..,12 00 @25 00 Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed.....18 00 @19 00 clear.....25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 TIMBER, # M.

Shipping,....0 00 @ Mill, prime, .7 00 @ do. inferior to ordinary. 4 00 @ TALLOW, # Ib.,.
TOBACCO, # Ib., rough edge. 0 00 @13 00 re-sawed... 0 00 @15 00 25 @ 

N. Orleans. Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c., say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\mathbb{B}\$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl.—and on naval stores, brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are in-id,——\* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction the fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, accurred one-fifth or more is cording to quality

| TO NEW YORK, On                  |    | Under |    |    | deck |    |  |
|----------------------------------|----|-------|----|----|------|----|--|
| Turpentine and Tar, # bbl.,\$    | 00 | \$    | 00 | @  |      | 35 |  |
| Rosin                            | 25 | •     | 00 | @  |      | 30 |  |
| Spirits Turpentinedo             | 00 |       | 00 | @  |      | 55 |  |
| Flour                            | 00 |       | 25 | 0  |      | 30 |  |
| Rice, 2 100 lbs. gross           | 00 |       | 0  | ø, |      | 16 |  |
| Cotton, & bale, 0                |    | 1     | 00 | 0  | 1    | 25 |  |
| Cotton goods, # foot,            | 00 | 150   | 0  | 0  | 汤;   | 6  |  |
| Flaxseed, # bushel,              | 00 |       | 0  | @  |      | 8  |  |
| Ground Peas, & bushel,           | 00 |       | 6  | @  |      | 8  |  |
| Wheat, & bushel,                 | 00 |       | 0  | Ø. |      | 10 |  |
| Lumber, # M 4 00@5               | 00 | 5     | 00 | @  | 6    | 00 |  |
| TO PHILADELPHIA,                 |    | 0.5   | -  | •  | 1    | -  |  |
| Turpentine and Tar, Bbbl         | 00 |       | 00 | @  |      | 35 |  |
| Rosin                            | 25 |       | 00 | 0  |      | 30 |  |
| Spirits Turpentine "             | 00 |       | 00 | 0  |      | 50 |  |
| Ground Peas, & bushel,           | 0  |       | 00 | 0  |      | 6  |  |
| Cotton, B bale, 0                | 00 | 0     | 00 | 0  | 1    | 00 |  |
| Cotton goods, & cubic foot,      | 0  | •     | 0  | @  | -    | 6  |  |
| Rice, # 100 fbs.,                | ŏ  |       | 00 | ø  |      | 10 |  |
| Lumber, & M., as to size, 4 00@4 |    | 5     | 00 | a  | 5    | 50 |  |
| TO BOSTON.                       | 00 |       | w  | W  |      | 00 |  |
|                                  | 00 |       | 00 | @  |      | 40 |  |
| Turpentine and Tar, # bbl        | 35 |       | 40 |    |      | 37 |  |
| Rosin                            | 00 |       | 00 | 8  |      | 60 |  |
| Spirits Turpentine               |    | •     |    | @  |      |    |  |
| Cotton, Bale, 0                  | 00 | 0     |    | 0  | 1    | 25 |  |
| Ground Peas, # bushel,           | 00 |       | 00 | @  |      | 8  |  |
| Rough Rice, & bushel,            | 0  | _     | 00 | 0  |      | 7  |  |
| Lumber, # M., 5 00@6             | 00 | 7     | 00 | @  | 9    | 00 |  |

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 4TH, 1858.

listillers, and by reference to our table below it will be seen that rates have gone up ten cents on all qualities; parcels being readily taken on arrival at \$2 60 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 60 for hard. The receipts for the week have been heavier than for some time past, the transactions foot-

.....\$2 50......\$2 50. 2 55. . . . . 2 55.

fluctuated from 40 to 41 cents. The market opened this norning at highest figure, at which it appears to be firmly Thursday, ..... 600 bbls. at 40 cents per gallon.

1,296 900 219 ...... Thursday ..

Common than noted in our last, and it closes at a shade adions for the week comprise 9,550 bbls., as follows:

......3,000 " " \$1 39 310 fbs. ......500 " " \$1 39 bbl. ...2,500 " on private terms. ...2,000 " " \$1 \$1 310 lbs. ...750 " \$1 \$2 bbl.

nominal at quotations in table. For the finer qualities of No. 1 there is a brisk demand, and very little if any offering sale; pale would readily bring \$3 50 a \$4 \$9 bbl., as in quality :- low grade No. 1 is in full stock, and in the absence of 20 hbl. TAR-Continues to arrive very sparingly, and we note

brisk demand. Only 267 bbls. received, and sold at \$1 30 a \$1 40 \$9 bbl .- closing at latter price, which is an advance of 10 cents for the week. BEEF CATTLE.—We have nothing new to report in the mar ket for beeves. The stock in butchers' hands is rather small,

though fully sufficient for present use, and we note a limit ed demand. We quote small sales at prices ranging from 64 to 8 cents per fb .- the latter price for a good article of stall BARRELS-There is a heavy stock of Spirits Turpentine bar

rels in first hands, and with a limited demand the market ules decidedly dull. We quote sales of only small parcels

is mostly held at higher figures.

Ecos—Are brought to market freely, and sell at 13} a 1 Firm-We have nothing of con

rticle; stock of all kinds light. See table for store rates. rands for the week just ended. The receipts have been confined to a few small lots, and in consequence the stock in first hands has become considerably reduced, though it is fully sufficient for the demand. Sales of Fayetteville brands were made on Friday at \$5.55 \$2 bbl. for family; since then we learn of only one small lot having changed hands from wharf at \$6 12 for fine, \$5 50 for superfine, and \$5 75 for family—for a lot of any moment, however, these quotations could hardly be obtained. We quote as follows: Cross \$4 50 a \$4 75, fine \$5 a \$5 122, superfine \$5 25 a \$5 50, and family \$5 50 a \$5 75 30 bbl.

GRAIN—The stock of Conn in store is very heavy, and the market rules decidedly dull, at a decline of 2 a 3 cents on previous quotation. The receipts during the week comprise 16,570 bushels, which have been disposed of as follows: 2,000 bushels at 52 cents, 10,870 do. a. 524 cents, and 3,700 do. at 53 cents # bushel-closing at lowest figure.-OATS—The stock in dealers hands is fully fair, and scarcely any demand exists. A lot of 1,300 bushels received from Baltimore, which has gone into store.——PEAS—None received since our last review, and the stock in dealers hands is light. Cow are in fair enquiry, and sell in lots at \$1 10 a \$1 20 20 bushel. RICE In clean we have nothing new to report;—there is a good stock on market, and no demand except for retailing purposes. We continue former figures. 3 to 31 cents & fb., as in quality .---- WAEAT -None worthy of note received for some time, and the market rules dull.

One small lot of red sold a few days since at \$1 \$\mathref{P}\$ bushel. HAY-We note rather more firmness in this article for one or two weeks past, and rates have slightly advanced. Owing to the limited receipts the stock in dealers hands has become considerably reduced, and there is a fair demand existing. No Eastern received, and our quotations must be considered as merely nominal. About 250 bales Northern received a day or two since, 190 of which were taken at 871 cents, and 150 at 85 cents \$9 100 lbs., 90 days.

LIME-Nothing doing except in the retail way, and stock in dealers hands fully fair. See table for quotations, as in quantity and quality. LUMBER-River-Two or three rafts of Scantling have chang-

ed hands during the past week on terms not made public .-See table. Molasses. The market is better supplied with Cuba, and rates are 3 cents lower than previously quoted. A cargo of 282 hhds. new crop was received from Cardenas a few days

since, about all of which has been sold from waarf at 25 to 27 cents & gallon, as in quantity and quality. POTATOES.—Sweet are in fair enquiry, and continue to be brought to market sparingly; sell readily from boats and carts at 65 to 75 cents # bushel. The stock of Irish is very heavy, and as yet there is scarcely any demand for planting terioh.

30—Schr. Adele, Corson, for New York, by J H Flanner; purposes. The market rules unusually dull, and we note only small sales from store at prices ranging within quota-

tions. See table. PEA NUTS .- There has been a fair enquiry during the past week, and the market has ruled firm at former rates; receipts meagre. The sales have been at prices ranging from 85 cents to \$1 per bushel, according to quality.

Provisions .- In N. C. cured Bacon we have no material change to make in our remarks of Thursday last. The quantity brought to market has been unusually small for the season. but notwithstanding this fact dealers do not seem disposed to operate, and the demand is confined principally to consumers. We learn of only some 3,000 hs. having changed retail way. See table for store quotations, in quantities to suit. LARD-Has been brought in rather sparingly, and the supply of N. C. make at present on market is light; there is, however, but little demand, and we quote small aux; with naval stores.

Schr. Baltimore, Barnett, for Elizabeth City, by Russell & transactions at 12a12} cents in bbls., and 12a13 cents per

PORK .- The advices received since our last has imparted more firmness to the market for Northern, and we advance rates 50 cents & bbl.; demand moderate, and stock considerably reduced. See table for quotations. For fresh there is an active demand, and only small lots coming in from the country. We quote at 71 a 9 cents # 1b.

SALT.—The market for Liverpool ground has ruled rathe dull during the past week, and closes at prices a shade low er. About 5,192 sacks have been received coastwise, 1,500 of which were sold to arrive (some weeks since) at 85 cents sack, 60 and 90 days. Of the balance we note sales as follows: 500 sacks at 70 cents, cash; 1,392 do. at 721 cents, 90 days; and 500 do. at 75 cents, cash. Nothing done in Alum, and quotations in table represent store rates, in quan-

SHINGLES .- The market has ruled exceedingly dull for the past week, and we hear of no sales except a few small boat loads. See table.

TIMBER.—There is nothing new to report in this article.— Millers generally have a stock on hand sufficient for present purposes, and in the absence of any demand from shippers, the market has ruled quiet. The arrivals have been moderhands at from \$3 25 to \$7 per M. as extremes.

FREIGHTS .- The market during the past week has ruled nactive, and rates coastwise have declined a shade. There is but little produce offering shipment, parties seeming to hold off for a further decline, as there are quite a number of ressels in port waiting cargoes. See table for rates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Cotton is firm, sales to-day of 2500 bales. Flour is firm, sales of 8,500 bbls. at an advance of 5 cents on Ohio, State and Southern unchanged; common to good State at 4 30 a \$4 35, Ohio at 4 65 a \$4 85, and Southgood State at 4 30 a \$4 35, Ohio at 4 65 a \$4 85, and Southern at 4 50 a \$5. Wheat is very dull, no sales reported.— Corn has declined 1 cent, sales of 12 000 bushels at 66 a 69 cents for white, the market closing dull. Pork—Mess has declined 10 cents, sales at \$15 37\frac{1}{2}\$. Beef is steady at 10 50 a \$13 for repacked Chicago. Lard is firm, sales at 9 a 9\frac{1}{2}c\$. Whiskey is dull at 21\frac{1}{2}\$ cents for Ohio. Bugar firm. Coffee firm, sales of 3500 bags Rio at 8\frac{1}{2}\$ a 11 cents. Molasses quiet, sales at 25 a 26 cents. Spirits Turpentine is firm at 42 a 42\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Rosin is steady at 1 35 a \$1 37\frac{1}{2}\$. Freights generally dull.

dull.

CHARLESTON. Feb. 2.—Cotton—There was an active demand for this article to-day, which resulted in the sale of upwards of 2,200 bales, at prices ranging from 7 to 11c. The transactions showed a decided advancing tendency in prices. Rice—Receipts 3,833 tierces, which were taken at 2½ a 3½—the bulk of the sales, however, at 2½ a 3½ cents ② D., for fair quality. Rough Rice—Receipts 71,000 bushels—sales about 30,000 bushels at from 68 to 80 cents.

Corn—Received from North Carolina 17,300 bushels, which were taken at prices ranging from 62 to 65 cents per bushel.

bushel.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1.—Bacon 12 @ 00; Cotton—Fair to Good, 10 @ 00, Ordi. to Mid. 9 @ 00; Flour—family, \$5 00 @ 0 00; Super. \$4 75 @ 0 00; Fine, \$4 50 @ 0 00; Scratched, \$4 25 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$0 80 @ 0 00; Wheat, \$1 00 @ 1 10; Oats, 50 @ 00; Peas, \$1 @ 00 00; Rye, \$1 00 @ 0 00; Lard—14 @ 00 cents; Molasses—Cuba 33 @ 35 cents; New Orleans, 00 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, \$2 00 @ 0 00; Virgin, \$2 00 @ 0 00; Hard, \$1 00 @ 00; Spirits, 36 @ 00 cents.

Bacon—Gradually comes down.

Cotton—The lest two arrivals from Europe have broncht

ATE last two attailed and the continue as per annum. Whether they will continue as per annum. As a limit as a lim

COFFEE—The market is very well supplied with most descriptions, and we have nothing new to report. Sale from wharf on Tuesday, of 55 bags Rio at 102 cents per B., 20 to 40 cents per 100 Bs. Tar \$1 to \$1 10. Corn wharf on Tuesday, of 55 bags Rio at 102 cents per B., 20 to 43 per bbl. Cotton 92 to 10 cents. Bacon 12 to 13c. Lard, 11 to 12c.

ORT OF WHEMEROZON, MOBTH CAROLINA. Jan 29 Schr J H Flamer, Thempson, from Savannah, to Harriss & Howell; with 500 sacks salt. Schr J M Houston, Russell; from Charleston, to Harriss & Howell; with 500 sacks salt. Steamer Magnelia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E J

Latterich.

Jan. 29 Barque Saranac, Bigley, from Cardenas, to J. & J. Hathaway & Co.; with molances.

Schr W H Howard, Brown, from Bloap Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nats.

Steamer James B Grist, Banks, from Payetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.

30 Schr Baltimore, Barnett, from Charleston, to Russell

30—Schr Baltimore, Barnett, from Charleston, to Russell & Bro; with salt.
Schr C H Calpepper, Alexander, from Charlesten, to Russell & Bro.; with salt.
Jan 30—Schr J C Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.
Schr Mary Abigail, Brown from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.
31—Schr John, Burton, from New York, to Harriss & Howall

Schr L B Cowperthwaite, Beatty, from New York. to Harriss & Howell.
Schr John A Stanly, Simmons, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mage.
Schr Francis Satterly, Hughes, from Savannah, to A D

Casanx; with salt.
Feb 1—Schr Odd Fellow, McKethan, from Lockwood's
Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.
Schr Jas W Hinton, Brothers, from Elizabeth City, to De-Rosset & Brown; with corn.
Schr Manumit, Howard, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn. Brown: with corn Schr Native, Styron, fm Hyde co., to DeRosset & Brown: with corn.
Schr Patron, Tolson, from Hyde county, to J R Blossom;

ith corn. Schr Martha, Weeks, from Elizabeth City, to D Pigoott; with co with corn.
L P Smith, Cooper, 51 hours from New York, to A D Cazaux; with mdze.

Feb 1—Schr Edwin and Samuel, Nixon, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr Alice, Spencer, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E J

Lutterlohn.

2—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to 2—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.
Schr O H Tolley, Brown, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.
Schr New Jersey, Vanniman, from Philadelphia, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.
Schr N W Smith, Wyatt, from Charleston, to A D Cazaux; with 1390 sacks salt.
Feb. 2—Schr Lilly, Francis, 17 hours from Savannah, to T C Worth

Schr Martha Jane, Pierce, from St. Thomas, to Harriss & Howell.

3.—Steamer Black River, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to D A Lamont; with flour, cotton, and naval stores.
Feb 3.—Schr Elvira, Allen, from St Thomas, to J Loeb &

CLEARED.

Jan 29—Brig Anglo Saxon, Benedict, for Boston, by Wilard & Curtis; with naval stores.
Schr J W Hale, Friend, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.
Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth. Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Favetteville, by E J Lut-

with naval stores.

Brig Birchard & Torry, Eaton, for Portsmouth, N. H., by
J H Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber.

Barque Medora, Kenerson, for West Indies, by Adams,
Bro & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

Brig Pulaski. Hathorne, for Gaudaloupe, by Adams, Bro & Co.; with lumber.
Schr Ellen Randall, Justice, for Little River, by D A Lamont.
Schr Susan Ann Howard, Farrow, for Washington, N C, by DeRosset & Brown. y DeRosset & Brown. Schr Orspeak, Farrow, for Hyde county, by DeRosset &

Brown. Schr Palestine, Gibbs, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Feb. 1—Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point. hands during the week at 12½ cents for hog round, and 14 cents for hams. See table. Western cured also remains about the same; stock fair and nothing done except in the retail way. See table for store quotations, in quantities to Feb. 3—Schr. Worth, Allen, for New York by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c. Schr. Jonah Smith, Lynch, for New York, by A. D. Caz-

> Schr. C. H. Culpepper, Alexander, for Elizabeth City, by Russell & Bro. Feb 3—Schr Yankee Blade, Berry, for Boston, by Kidder & Martin; with naval stores. Schr Vermont, Elliott, for West Indies, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber. Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth.

N MONDAY, the 18th inst., three negro boys, LYMAS, about twenty years old, NEPTON, about nineteen years old,—both of these are slim made and of black complexion—and HAMILTON, about seventeen years old,—thick and chunky, dark complected and quick spoken, absconded from my plantation, about fourteen miles south of Marion village. \$25 will be paid for the delivery of the three boys to me or in any jail so that I can get them.

A man calling himself Wm. Langston, but supposed to be Joshua Alford, of this District, was in my employment for about a month previous to the running away of the negroes, and left the day before they did, taking one of my horses, bridle and saddle with him, which he traded off in the upper part of the District, and when last seen was making his way towards North Carolina. It is supposed that he has also enticed the negroes away with him. In case he has, I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of him and the negroes to me, or in any Jail.

Jan 23, 1858

23-2t

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short eredit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY. JOS. T. WALSH. ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,

CONWAYBORO', S. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND

Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.

Dec. 7—78-3m-16-3-m\*.

A LL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee. 246&43-tf

LL UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS ON OUR BOOKS, pre A LI UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS ON OUR AND WE Would respectfully ask those owing the same to come forward and settle without delay.

ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, respectfully and actile without delay. NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

the public that they will continue to keep up a general assortment of merchandise, consisting, in part, of GROCER-IES and PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUT-

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1858.

We are now forwarding bills for subscription, &c., due this Office, by letter, with the hope that the amounts will be remitted without delay.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, with-out first being paid for in advance. This rule will be

strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will bereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 29, 1857.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858. Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

### Mr. McRac's Speech on Last Thursday Night at the Court House.

On last Thursday evening, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., addressed a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, assembled in the Court House. The published object of He says: the address was to defend himself from the attacks of a portion of the press of the State.

Circumstances prevented our being present and hearing the opening portions of Mr. McRae's remarks. We understood that he complained bitterly that he should be singled out for ex-communication from the ranks of the Democratic party because of his difference from the majority of the party on the distribution question, while others similarly offending, were held as amongst the pillars of the party. He was also, we understand, very bitter in his denunciations of the Raleigh Standard.

Now, if a gentleman chooses to place himself in opposition to his own party on what he himself says is the only living issue remaining-if he throws himself forward into the arena to receive the plaudits of the opposition for blows adroitly aimed at the avowed principles and recognized organization of the party to which he claims to belong-if he more than hints that he will be a candidate before the people of North Carolina, relying, as he must rely, upon the anti-Democratic vote of the State -assisted by the few Democrats whom he hopes to detach from the true banner of Democracy,-if he does all this, and expects to remain in full fellowship with the Democratic party of North Carolina, he must surely think that the party is too stupid to see, or too deficient in energy and spirit to act. Mr. McRae's course before he left for France, was that of a disorganizer, and opponent of his own party-his first step on his return is in the same direction. He jumps through—breaks down, ceding, and then transferring to the United States her the lines and limits of the party—gets beyond all recog-nised or recognisable ground upon which Democrats fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as can stand—assumes a position of hostility to the party from which he has separated on the land question, and then, after all this, finding himself outside of the Democratic pale, he turns round with an air of injured innocence, and seeks the honors of martyrdom. He says he has been proscribed, and an attempt made to turn him out of the Democratic party. To our simple apprehension, Mr. McRae has gone out of his own accord. He may think differently. He may feel like the reasonable may think differently. He may feel like the reasonable all the States; and thirdly, that they should be sold the states; and thirdly, that they should be sold the states; and thirdly, that they should be sold the states; and thirdly, that they should be sold the states; and thirdly, that they should be sold the states; and thirdly, that they should be sold the states; and thirdly that they should be sold the states; and thirdly that they should be sold the states; and thirdly that they should be sold the states; and thirdly that they should be sold the states; and thirdly that they should be sold the states; and thirdly that they should be sold the states; and thirdly the states is the states. iuror who was cooped up with eleven fractious persons, direct. "Now, Sir, it is plain that Congress never has been, and "Now, Sir, it is plain that Congress never has been, and

the making of a land distribution speech, and to some points in that speech we propose to refer. Time and space will prevent us making more than a cursory review of an effort which occupied between two and three that debt they stand pledged. But this is not the original place. There is so to speak an earlier moving and obtaining the cession, and would have plainly violated the conditions which the ceding States at tached to their own grants.

"The gentleman admits, that the lands cannot be given away until the national debt is paid; because to a part of that debt they stand pledged. But this is not the original place. There is so to speak an earlier moving and would have plainly violated the conditions which the ceding States at tached to their own grants.

have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. He asserts, what we have before asserted, that the public lands are property belonging to the United States, and are to be disposed of like other property belonging to the same propertor. In the same property belonging to the same propertor. like other property belonging to the same proprietor. In what way is this right of disposal to be exercised—how far does it go? What obligations does it impose? These are the questions to be answered, and the questions which Mr. McRae did not answer. Let us turn to the opinions had sold the whole of what is now Ohio, in one mass, to individuals or companies, it would clearly have departed from its just obligations. And who can now tell, or conjecture, how great would have been the evil of such a course? Who can sow what mischiefs would have ensued, if Congress had of those expounders of the constitution whom all respect thrown these territories into the hands of private speculafor their ability, learning and patriotism—Calhoun,
Webster and Clay and go what they say about it.

Webster and Clay and go what they say about it. Webster and Clay, and see what they say about it.

Mr. Calhoun, in 1841, spoke as follows:

the revenue from the public lands among the States, must depend upon the fact whether they belong to them in their depend upon the fact whether they belong to them in their united federal character, or individually and separately. If in the former, it is manifest that the Government, as their common agend or trustee, can have no right to distribute them, for their individual, separate use, a fund derived from property held in their united and federal character, without a special power for that purpose, which is not pretended. A position so clear of itself, and resting on the established principles of law, when applied to individuals holding property in like manner, needs no illustration. If, on the contrary, they belong to the States in their individual and separate character, then the Government would not only have the right, but would be bound to apply the revenue to the separate use of the States. So far is incontroverti-

"To give a satisfactory answer to this question, it will be becessary to distinguish between lands that have been ceded by the States and those that have been purchased by the Government out of the common funds of the Union.

"The principal cessions were made by Virginia and Georgia. The former of all the tract between the Ohio, the Mis-

sissippi and the lakes, including the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin, and the latter, of the tract included in Alabama and Mississippi. I shall begin with the cession of Virginia, as it is on that the advocates of distribution mainly rely to establish the right.

right.

"It hold in my hand an extract of all that portion of the very late of cession which has any bearing on the point of the states where the position advocated by the position of the position advocated by the position of the property distribution of flower dramment of the property distribution. The lates in the position advocated by the property distribution. The lates the position of the property distribution of the property distribution. The lates the position of the prop right.

I hold in my hand an extract of all that portion of the

of such of the United States as shall have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or Federal alliance.' This is as clear as language can express it, for their common use, in their united federal character, Virginia being included as the grantor out of abundant caution."

"The concluding words of the grant are, 'shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that use, and no other use or purpose whatsoever.' For that use—that is, the common use of the States, in their capacity of members of the confederation or Federal alliance—and no other; as posi-ively forbidding to use the fund to be derived from the lands for the seperate use of the States, to be distributed among them for their seperate or individual use, as proposed by this amendment, as it is possible for words to do."

"The residue of the public lands, including Florida, and all the region beyond the Mississippi. extending to the Palachet themselves the first be greater part, stands

all the region beyond the Mississippi. extending to the Pacific ocean, and constituting by far the greater part, stands on a different footing. They were nurchased out of the common funds of the Union collected by taxes, and belong, beyond all question, to the people of the U. S. in their federal and aggregate capacity. This has not been and cannot be denied; and yet it is proposed to distribute the common fund derived from the sale of these, as well as from the ce-ded lands, in direct violation of the admitted principle, that agent or trustee of a common concern has no right without express authority to apply the joint funds to the sepa rate use and benefit of its individual members."

What we have already queted can, we think, leave no doubt of Mr. Calhoun's opinion upon the question of the constitutionality of distribution, nor, after its perusal, can there remain much doubt in the mind of the reader, that the public lands are the property of the States in their federative capacity—to be disposed of by the States ty, in Congress assembled, for the use and benefit of such of gether overlooked." United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. That is, as clear as said language can express it, for their common use, in their united federal character, and no other use or purpose which this bill proposes, if it were otherwise unobjections united federal character, and no other use or purpose what soever. That Congress is positively forbidden to use the fund to be derived from the lands, and a fortiori, the lands themselves, for the separate use of the States, or to be distributed among them for their separate or individual use.

Let us now see what Mr. Calhoun, who was accused of thinking too lightly of the Union, said of distribution. viewing it in the light of patriotism or Union feeling.

"When I look, Mr. President, to what induced the States. and especially Virginia, to make this magnificent cession to the Union, and the high and patriotic motives urged by the old Congress to induce them to do it, and turn to what i now proposed, I am struck with the contrast and the great mutation to which human affairs are subject. The great patriotic men of former times regarded it as essential to the ummation of the Union and the preservation of the pubfaith that the lands should be ceded as a common fund but now men distinguished for their ability and influence are striving with all their might to undo their holy work. Yes, sir; distribution and cession are the very reverse, in char acter and effect; the tendency of one is to union, and the other to disunion. The wisest of modern statesmen, and who had the keenest and deepest glance into futurity, (EDMUND BURKE,) truly sail that the revenue is the State; to which I add, that to distribute the revenue, in a confederated community amongst its members, is to dissolve the community—that is, with us, the Union—as time will prove i ever this fatal measure should be adopted."

We pass now to Webster and Clay, who, although they voted for distributing the proceeds, until that issue was finally settled against them by the people, could never bring themselves to assert or submit to the notion that the trustee of a common fund acquired by cession or purchase for the common objects and uses of the United States in their federative capacity, could alienate that fund to the States in their separate or individual char-

In Mr. Wehster's speech on Foote's Resolution, deivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 20th of January, 1830, Mr. Webster said :-

should be received; and in October following, Virginia mad her cession, reciting the resolution, or act, of September pre-

who would not agree with him, although they accorded between themselves. He will find the Democratic party between themselves. He will find the Democratic party as stubborn as the eleven jurors.

As to his reference to the Editor of the Standard, as we did not hear, so we need say little about that, the more especially as Mr. Holden is abundantly able to more especially as Mr. Holden is abundantly able to take care of himself. Much of it, as we learn, was pretty much the old song of the Raleigh Register.

But all this was simply prefatory—the real thing was the making of a land distribution speech, and to some points in that speech we were to come to defray the expenses of the war. It had been received as a fund, as a fund Congress had bound itself to apply it. To have given it away, would have defeated all the objects which Congress and particular States had had in view in asking and obtaining the cession, and would have plainly violated the conditions which the ceding States at

pledge. There is, so to speak, an earlier mortgage. Be-fore the debt was funded, at the moment of the cession of the lands, and by the very terms of that cession, every State Mr. McRae deduces the constitutional power of Congress to distribute the public lands from that provision of the constitution which says that the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and the constitution which says that the congress has uniformly adhered to this condition.

The congress has uniformly adhered to this condition.

The congress has uniformly adhered to this condition.

The constitution which says that the congress has uniformly adhered to this condition.

The constitution which says that the congress has uniformly adhered to this condition.

The constitution which says that the congress has uniformly adhered to this condition. same wise course hereafter, and, not content with such grad-nal absorption of the public lands as the natural growth of "Whether the Government can constitutionally distribute the revenue from the public lands among the States, must to be sold and settled as and when such holders might think would be most for their own interests?

make what reasonably could be made of them, as a source to the separate use of the States. So far is incontroverti-ble, which presents the question: In which of the two char-acters are the lands held by the States? settle them, as fast and as happily as possible; and whenso-ever numbers would warrant it, each territory has been suocessively admitted into the Union, with all the rights of an

> Read what Mr. Clay said in 1832, when speaking of the distribution and cession projects then before Con- rently at variance with the principles they have uniform. cing there. The Punjaub, Scinde, and Bombay were gress and the country. We quote his remarks, of course ly advocated. Among these he laid special stress upon gress and the country. We quote his remarks, of course without agreeing with him as to the constitutionality or propriety of a distribution of the proceeds, an issue alterminate and the propriety of a distribution of the proceeds, an issue alterminate and the country. We quote his remarks, of course by advocated. Among these he laid special stress upon the tract of land voted to Lafayette, and the has accepted the meditation of France and England in the meditation of the proceeds, an issue alterminate and the country. We quote his remarks, of course by advocated. Among these he laid special stress upon the tract of land voted to Lafayette, and the country without agreeing with him as to the constitutionality or the tract of land voted to Lafayette, and the meditation of France and England in the meditation of the proceeds, an issue alterminate and the country without agreeing with him as to the constitutionality or the tract of land voted to Lafayette, and the meditation of France and England in the meditation of the proceeds, an issue alterminate and the country.

system which has been fraught with so me vantages. Nevertheless, there are such, with the slow and natural operation of wise laws forth various pretensions and projects con lands, within a few years past.

And again, in 1841, although advocating the distr bution of the proceeds, he repudiates the idea that Congress could alienate the lands themselves, consist with the trust created by the deeds of cession. A trus has been created in the United States which they are not now at liberty to decline or transfer. He says: "The rival plan is, for the general government to retain e public domain, and make distribution of the proceeds The rival plan is, for the general government to retain the public domain, and make distribution of the proceeds, in time of peace, among the several States, upon equal and just principles, according to the rule of federal numbers, and, in time of war, to resume the proceeds for its vigorous prosecution. We think that the administration of the public lands had better remain with the common government, to be regulated by uniform principles, than confided to the States, to be administered according to various, and, perhaps, conflicting views. As to that important part of them which was ceded by certain States to the United States, for the common benefit of all the States, a trust was thereby created, which has been voluntarily accepted by the United States, and which they are not at liberty now to decline or transfer. The history of public lands held in the United States, demonstrates that they have been wasted or thrown away by most of the States that owned any, and that the general government has displayed more judgment and wisaway by most of the States that owned any, and that the general government has displayed more judgment and wisdom in the administration of them than any of the States.—Whilst it is readily admitted that revenue should not be regarded as the sole or exclusive object, the pecuniary advantages which may be derived irom this great national property, to both the States and the Union, ought not to be alto-

What did General Jackson think of distribution and its effects in 1833. In his veto message of that year he

"It is difficult to perceive what advantages would accrue
to the old States or the new from the system of distribution

And Mr. Buchanan, in 1841, said :-

But the absurdity of the measure at this time did not stop here. This bill was made the pretext or the reason why we should pass the tax or revenue bill. The deficiency created by the one bill, it is said, must be supplied by the other. And how supplied? By a tax of 20 per cent. upon coffee and tea—articles which the habits of the people of Pennsylvania had rendered necessaries of life, and which entered largely into the consumption of every family, poor or rich. While that bill thus taxed coffee and tea, it left railroad iron while that bill thus taxed comee and tea, it lett railroad iron imported for the use of corporations free of duty; and yet, strange as it might seem, a Pennsylvania senator was asked to violate the express language of his instructions, and vote for the land bill which it was avowed would render this odious tax bill absolutely necessary. The annual distribution under the land bill would be equal to but a little more than an elementary with the anch individual in Pannaylvania than an eleven penny-bit to each individual in Pennsylvania, whilst the tax to which each of them would be subjected, in consequence of its passage, on the articles of coffee and tea, alone, must considera was wise legislation!"

In 1832, Mr. Clay, as Chairman of the Senate Committe on Manufactures, made a report urging the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and accompanied that report by a bill. As the Committee on Manufactures could have nothing to do with the public lands, the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, who, through their Chairman, Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, submitted an elaborate report in opposition to the whole distribution theory, whether of proceeds or of the lands themselves. It will be found, no doubt, in the Congressional reports, and also in Benton's Thirty Years' View, vol. I, pp. 276, 277, 278 and 279. It is express against distribution in every form and shape, mood and tense.

We have now given-not isolated expressions, detached from their context, or twisted out of their nat- which was subsequently burnt to the water's edge. "Again, in September, 1783, Congress passed another ural meaning, as is the custom with the advocates of resolution, setting forth the conditions on which cessions distribution—but long and fuil extracts, which place the Further Foreign Intelligence by the Steamship Ka sentiments of their authors beyond the reach of doubt or the possibility of misunderstanding. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands seems tohave been abandoned, and a new thing started. The distribution of the lands themselves, or of bounty landadvocate a liberal construction of the constitution, even they could find no warrent in that instrument permitting they could find no warrant in that instrument permitting the common trustee to alienate the common fund of the tance. federation for the private and individual use of the sepa-

> general acceptation—let us now subjoin a few sentences those claiming membership with the political organiza- ed President of the Chamber. tion known as the Democratic party.

We submit an extract from every national platform of the Democratic party for the last twenty years, and commend it to the attention of those who, like our venerable neighbor of the Commercial, think that no avowed as highly gratifying. The Daily News bitterly censures the conduct of General Wyndham for neglecting to guard principle of the Democratic creed is involved. Remember, we do not say that those who advocate distribution have, therefore, ceased to be Democrats on all other the enemy's line and gained it, the enemy yielding at points. That would not be stating the case fairly. But it is a point—it is made the issue against us. It is the issue we have now to meet, and it is the issue we are issue we have now to meet, and it is the issue we are now meeting, and those who join to oppose us on this issue, lend the influence of their talents and their position to weaken the Democratic party and to strengthen those Three Days Later from Europe Lirival of the Cana who seek its prostration. Can they, while thus acting, claim to be with us? Are they not, by their own voluntary act, placed in the ranks of the opposing force ?-Can they have any just right to complain if they are so considered and so treated? We put it to the plain, common sense of plain, sensible men. Mr. Leak has The English money market was slightly easier, and the Bank had further reduced its discount rate to 5 per gone so far on this track as to tell the "Americans" or Know-Nothings of Richmond county, that if that party places a distributionist in the field, he will not only vote for, but speak for him, in opposition to a Democratic candidate, standing on the platform of the Democratic party! So it is distinctly stated in the Raleigh Register of this date, [Jan. 30th, 1858.]

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORMS POR THE LAST 20 YEARS.
"That the federal government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of ower made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitu

"That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal

"That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sa-credly applied to the NATIONAL objects specified in the Con-stitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distri-bution of such proceeds among the States as alike inexpedient in policy, and REPUGNANT TO THE CONSTITUTION."

Mr. McRae quoted a number of isolated and excep-

tional cases to prove that gentlemen whose deliberately expressed convictions have uniformly been against dis-ded. The insurgents near Jubbulpore had been attack-tribution, had, one time or another, given votes appa-ed without decisive result: reinforcements were advanready decided adversely to the position advocated by land within her borders, being the whole a honor of Spain must be preserved.

Maszini has issued an address to the Italians, telling to Lafayette could be twisted into an acknowledgment at 7. She will be due at Boston on Friday evening. see were so unsaleable that the United States had closed ing Southampt see were so unsaleable that the United States had closed up their land offices there and abandoned the lands as ate the Emperor Napoleon. He was fired at by assassing worthless, and there they were useless to the Treasury sin, and the ball went through his hat. and a nuisance to the State. The cession only let the The Leviathan was nearly at the end of the

Mr. McBon alleded to the very sanid growth of the the Illinois Central Railroad. Now, the grant of lands to that road was made after the taking of the census of 1850, rom which he read, certainly it was made in 1850, the ear of the taking of the census, and could have nothing do with the growth to which he referred. It is a

great mistake that the United States derived no advantage from the opening up lands by means of railroads.— Within one year from the location of the Illinois Central Road, the sales in that State increased four-fold, and at enhanced prices. In Mississippi and Alabama, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the benefit to the United

apport his theories. It is also queer doctrine to say mand has exceeded the supply. The population is inthat four to five millions can be taken annually from the fund provided for meeting the common expenses without requiring additional taxation to replace it. The talk about lands recently located has no bearing on donations to the new States. The bounty-lands go to North Carolina claimants as well as Illinoisa

We owe an apology for the extreme lentgth of this article, but we want to get through and be done with question which is only used for local effect, being a dead issue for all practical purposes. Mr. McRae pre-for the interest of the slave, while refusing to this reform sents the points relied upon by the distributionists ably and adroitly. It is to these points our article is de-

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER KANGAROO. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 .- The steamer Kangaroo, bringing Liverpool dates to the 13th inst., arrived this even

The steamer Canada arrived out on the 12th. ENGLAND.—The launch of the Leviathan was daily progressing, and the great undertaking would be com-

leted in a few more days. The details of the latest Indian news had been received Sir Colin Campbell had evacuated Lucknow. Gen. Outram remained at Alumbugh with a strong division. Gen. Windham, after defeating the Gwalior contingent, was taken by surprise and his camp destroyed. The Gwalior mutineers were, however, subsequently beaten by Sir Colin Campbell, and again by Gen. Grant, with loss of all their guns, stores, etc.

The Oude insurgents were pushing southward.

All was quiet in the Punjaub.

China.—The English Admiral, with the chief portion f the fleet, had gone up the Canton river, and the contemplated attack was expected on the arrival of reinforcements. The city was reported to be mined by the Chinese. Lord Elgin had gone to Macao. The tea market was quiet at Shanghai.

FRANCE.—There is nothing important from France Spain.—The Spanish Cortes had been opened. Th Queen's speech alludes to the mediation of France and ngland in the quarrel with Mexico. In what strain the allusion is made the dispatch says not. TURKEY .- Ali Pacha succeeds Redschid Pacha s Frand Vizier.

It is said that the Russians have ceased to interfer the navigation of the Circassian coast. CAPTURE OF AN AFRICAN SLAVER .- The British sh

Sappho captured a slaver on the west coast of Africa. The slaver ran ashore to prevent the capture, and after throwing overboard 800 negroes, the crew escaped to the shore in boats. Half of the negroes were drowned. Four hundred more were found on board of the vessel,

NEW YORK, January 27 .- The following is the latest

financial news, as telegraphed from London, from the Times, of Wednesday, 13th: The funds experienced a further reaction to-day, the balance of transactions still showing a preponderance of warrants. Ready as Messrs. Webster and Clay were to sales for realisation. There is scarcely any demand for

In foreign exchanges there is no alteration of impor

About £172,000 in gold was taken to the bank to About £172,000 in gold was taken to the balls work for wages under a foreign climate. African emilantic Telegraph Company, the price offered being £500.

There was an inquiry to-day for shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the price offered being £500.

There are £1 000 shares fully paid up. The three per were restricted to those only who are free; but it believed, and something of the kind was rumored at the time." Having thus given as many individual authorities on the subject of the constitutionality and expediency of cent. rates closed on the Paris Bourse yesterday at a decrease would be reduced to the smallest proportion if it inclusion. The three per the subject of the constitutionality and expediency of cent. rates closed on the Paris Bourse yesterday at a decrease would be reduced to the smallest proportion if it inclusion. The three per comes serious when it falls on those who have been reduced to the smallest proportion if it inclusion. distribution as our limits will permit—authorities of cline of nearly one-quarter per cent, for money, and five for account.

FRANCE.—Paris, Tuesday night.—The Congress respecting the principalities has been postponed until February. The project for modifying the usury laws of 1807 has been withdrawn.

INDIA .-- The Times describes the general intelligence gained. The correspondence and documents from India by this mail are of unusual length and interest.

da\_Safety of the Ariel.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.—The royal mail steamship Cana da, Capt. Long, with English dates of the 16th inst., arrived here this morning, with the happy intelligence that the steamship Ariel had arrived at Cork, Ireland, on the

cent. Consols for money, 94% a 94%.

The Canada reports a decline of Is. 8d. in cotton on

fair and middling qualities. Lower qualities were less affected. Breadstuffs were quiet, with a declining tendency. Provisions were quiet and generally unchanged. SECOND DESPATCH. The Canada touched off Cork and brought the mails

and sixty-six passengers from the Ariel. The accident to the Ariel occurred on the evening of the 6th, and she was able to work only one wheel. The Canada passed the Persia bound into Livernool

A further reduction of the Bank rate of interest is an ticipated in a week or two.

Napoleon was fired at on the evening of the 14th. while entering the opera house. Three explosions from hollow projectiles took place. Sixty persons were wounded and three killed. The conspirators are Italians.— Many persons were arrested. The Emperor remained till the end of the opera, and was afterwards enthusiasti-

cally hailed by the people.

Brigadier Ingles has been promoted to the rank major general. The garrison of Futtehpore was pressed by the insurgents, and had abandoned part of their entrenchments to take a more secure position. A body of insurgents had been defeated at Genowree, with I50 killed. Three British officers were killed and one wound-

them conspiracy is not only a right but a duty.

The Canada arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock and saile The Ariel experienced very severe weather after leav

ways, and little else could be done until the high tides of State take what the Union had already abandoped.

The grants of school and other lands to the land States have not been donations. They have been given for a consideration, that consideration being the relin-

The new Spanish ministry had been organized.

One week later advices had been received from India.

There was nothing further from Cawnpore, owing to the interruption of the mails.

The English money market was easy. O. I. Gray & Sons, London, in the Canadian trade, had suspended.

Sourz Canegura Stars Bests.—At a sule at auction of Tuesday, the 50th inst., State Bouts, redeemable is 1801; 6 per cent., were sold as follows: \$1000 at \$00; and Funds to the amount of \$25,000, at 30 per cent. cash.

Translated from the Paris Constitutionnel, Dec. 29.

We stated, in a late article, in reply to the Times, that the decline of the English colleges should not be attributed to negro emancipation, and that the professional abolitionists of England were alone guilty of that decline, brought about, as it was, by their unjust and decline, brought about, as it was, by their unjust and latting them are to awar in the marriage. He had, but a poor one is better than none, when a man is in a hurry—namely, to wit: the following:

"In the early days of Texan independence and youth and eccentric genius, still living and reigning, was clerk of one of the western counties. The village was quite secluded in the prairies, and the squire pastured his cows and latting them are to awar in the marriage. Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the benefit to the United use and extend the cultivation of the soil. This is one of the principal errors the abolitionists have committed. In Europe the supply of laborers has always exceeded riding into town, inquired for the clerk, scared him up, for canals, but not for railroads. She is no instance to sufficient and it never can be augmented by a European go." emigration. In the tropics no European can venture to cultivate the soil. To him it yields but deadly emenations, while its richest products bestowed, repay the labor of the African or Asiatic. The white man may, without danger, carry his capital and his industry to the colonies, but his constitution is unfitted to endure great

physical fatigue there. tionists had consented; but this they would not do, and the indispensable elements of success. So effectually have they opposed Indian and African emigration, that in the English West India Islands the cultivation of the soil has been left to the caprice of Creole laborers, who, enjoying an undisturbed monopoly, naturally abuse it by

charging high for a little labor.

It is the business of Great Britain to bring these fa natical abolitionists to reason. But the consequence of the said cow has gone astray to parts unknown, bearing their false doctrines have affected us. Our colonies have with her the said key, and therefore the said key is non suffered from lack of hands as well as the English colo nies, and it cannot be any longer endured If our neighbors choose to submit to the consequences of their abolition theories, the rest of the world is not obliged to adopt them as its rule of conduct. Their code of philanthropy is not a law for us. Thus our government, having recognized emigration as at once useful and mor- to command any person legally authorized to celebrate

Up to the present time Asia has furnished a very small number of laborers. Will the supply be more abundant in future? We know not. India is not a French colony.

In that vast territory we possess only a few establishments, of a very limited extent. Emigration has not been viewed without jealousy by the Anglo-Indians.— The intolerance of the abolitionists has been made use of there to injure and retard our operations. As for China, it is so distant that we cannot look to it for emigrants; the expense would be too great. Besides, the unsettled condition of the Chinese empire is an obstacle that must not be overlooked.

But Africa continues to be the source whence the colonies first drew their laboring population. It is convenient to our American possessions. Its inhabitants are gentle, robust, sociable and inclined to agricultural pursuits. Then, in addition to this, they are oppressed and subject to the horrors of perpetual anarchy in their own

Are not these reasons sufficient to induce us to look ters, authorized by government careful of their interests. have turned their attention to that quarter. African emigration has commenced; it is pursued with energy; and we hope it will continue until our colonies revive. But is a great scandal to the superannuated society which was accustomed for twenty-five years to behold the world bow before its decrees in matters of philanthropy. What! lay hand on Africa, the holy ark which defended still more by the prestige Yet the Times thinks the present opportunity tortunate for seizing it again; and, thanks to its proceedings, Parliament already resounds with the declaration of grievances, the most grievous of which is, that they cannot have laborers from Africa except they purchase them again. It is a natural result of the social state of that country. Slavery is the general condition of its working population. As it is not among the merchants, the mechanics nor the landed proprietors that we find emigrant laborers here, so in Africa we do not seek among the free, who enjoy a certain degree of comfort and authority, for laborers willing to expatriate themselves to deemed from slavery.

Besides, the philanthropists seem unable to endure the general acceptation—let us now subjoin a few sentences which ought to have some bearing upon the position of to Tuesday the 12th. M. Bravo Murillo has been electidea of this emancipation. They say that an emigration is not enough to say so-it remains to be proved. We think this species of emigration does not exhibit even one of the characteristics of the slave trade; in every respect it is different. The slave trade consisted in purhasing Africans in order to transport them into a country where they are sold as slaves, where they are forced to work under fear of the lash, and where they, as well as their children, become the property of a new master.-Emigration, on the contrary, as we carry it on, is based upon the immediate enfranchisement of the African and, in consequence of this liberation, the black freeman is transported into the country free from bondage, and takes his place in the bosom of a free society. Thus, from a miserable African, emigration makes him a free citizen and an independent workman. He is likewise brought within Christian influence. Looked at in this light, in needs neither jurisdiction nor excuse—it is a

work of piety and mercy, as well as of sound policy.

But, says the English, when you buy slaves from the
African chiefs you encourage those chiefs to procure others by means of incursions, and thus perpetuate in testine wars in that unhappy country. Unfortunately the barbarians which reign on that continent is exercis ed independently of all outside pressure. When an African chief does not sell his slaves he kills them.

To deprive Africa of contact with civilization, under the pretext of preserving peace among her tribes, is to act like a quack, who, to cure an eruption, kills his patient by the internal concentration of the disease. The African chieftains have no motive for making war; they do so out of a pure instinct of destructiveness, and by this alone they prove themselves savages. The poor negro captives destined for human sacrifice on the occasion of some public festival, or on the tomb of a warrior, would hardly call it philanthropy to leave them to their fate, under pretext of a humane objection to their purchase for emigration.

Bible societies have undertaken to submit Africa to regime of preaching, distribution of editying tracts and saintly communion. Nothing more desirable. Christianity, under whatever banner it may be propagated, s always a benefit. But, whatever their object, the efforts of these societies have not yet been crowned with any distinguished success. They tell us of a tribe here and there, or a territory of some leagues square, in which the words of the missionary are listened to; but what is that in the immense extent of the African continent?-Why will they not, then, leave us to assist in the work of civilization by means which, in our ideas, are more efficacious?

In any case, we cannot see why the ultra abolitionists should impose their particular views upon us. Is not Africa an independent country? Is it confided to the tutelage of Bible Societies? And France, cannot she act according to the dictates of her own conscience?-There exists in this respect no international engagement that can limit her action. The conventions relative to the right of search have been suppressed. Engagements entered into since then abandoned. The treaties of ISI5 containing declarations against the slave trade, have nothing in common with an emigration based on the enfranchisement of the laws.

The landed proprietor is then rid of every encumbrance. Following the Times, the philantropists have made some stupid blunders, which should force them into private life, or at least teach them to speak with becoming mod-esty in future. In this situation of things, when it has proved that the system has utterly failed, it is astonishproved that the system has utterly failed, it is astonishing that we should try another? This would at least that highly classic and refined city: have two good results. It would give new activity to

FIRE IN A SCHOOL BUILDING AT BOSTON.—On Friday afternoon one of the fema e teachers in the Chapman School, East Boston, discovered a fire in the cellar of the building, kindled from the furnace, and with great presence of mind privately informed the several teachers in the building. The scholars in the eight rooms were dismissed, and orderly left the building, without knowing the cause. Soon after, and before the two remaining rooms could be cleared, the alarm was given, but the teachers stationed themselves at the doors and prevented a rush, and passed all the scholars out eafely. There were ten teachers and five hundred children in the building. The fire was confined to the basement and was extinguished without serious damage.

a poor one is better than none, when a man is ad, but a poor one

decline, brought about, as it was, by their unjust and systematic hostility to the planters. In order to restore free labor, injured by a trial which was unsuccessful and false in priciple, the Times calls upon us to renew the experiment on a new plan. We have always thought that a complicated plan was unnecessary—all that is required is to give labor in the colonies the same freedom and latitude secured to it in Europe. For instance, the latitude secured to it in Europe secured to planters have not been free to procure laborers to contining himself locked out, he betook himself to other mat-

"Sorry I can't accommodate you to-day, but it's no "Why not? I'm going to be spliced to-night, and I must have it whether or no." "But the fact is," said the clerk, "my office is locked

up, and my cow is gone away with the key!" The cow !- what does the cow want with the kev?" So the old fellow told the whole story, and the two set off for the prairie to find the cattle and get the key. But The colonists could have procured laborers from Asia and Africa, that could not be surpassed, if the abolito give it up. A bright thought struck the clerk of the

> "I'll fix you out!" said he, and young Texas jumped a rod, so tickled was he to know that he was to be fixed out of the fix he was in. They proceeded to a store close by the office, and there the county scribe indited the following autograph :-

"Republic of Texas: To all who shall see this preent, greeting: Whereas I, the undersigned, clerk of this county, having this morning unthoughtedly tied my office key as a clapper into my cow's bell; and whereas, inventus est—that is, can't be had: And whereas, one Abner Barnes has made application to me for a marriage license, and the said Abner persists that he cannot wait until the cow comes back with the key, but is compelled by the violence of his feelings and the arrangements already made, to get married: Therefore these present are al, has authorized traders to engage laborers in Asia and Africa for the French colonies.

Asia and Rebecca Downs, and for doing so, this shall be your suf-

ficient authority. "Given under my hand and private seal, on the doorstep of my office—the seal of the office being locked up, and my cow having gone away with the key—this fourth day of October, A. D. 1838.

"HENRY OSBORN, Clerk."

Election Story.

The San Francisco correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune tells the following:—
"The interest attached to the proceedings of the Mor nons at San Bernadino has drawn out a number of letters about their present and past conduct, in one of which some revelations are made about the purchase of the Mormon votes by the know nothings in 1855. In the fall of that year a large amount of money was to be raised to make a payment on the San Bernadino ranch, and some of the Mormon leaders thought it would be well to make a portion of the money needed out of the votes of the saints at the coming election. They accordingly dispatched Amasa Lyman, a high dignitary of to Africa for laborers for our colonies? And our plan- the church, to San Francisco, and after approaching dis tinguished representatives of both parties, he found the know nothings would pay most, and a contract was made with them for \$7,000. Lyman immediately despatched a messenger to San Bernardino, with a letter to be read in church, directing the saints "by all means" to vote the know-nothing ticket. The messenger passed through Los Angeles, and while there was found by a democrat py. What! lay hand on Africa, the holy ark which has been guarded with such an extreme jealousy, and messenger very drunk. The said democrat then took man, altered one word, so that the faithful were directed to vote the know nothing ticket "by no means." He then sealed the letter again; and in due time it was read in the church at San Bernadino. The messengers knowing the bargain made at San Bernadino, declared there was some forgery about it, but Lymans' handwriting was known, and San Bernadino cast 332 for Bigler (dem.) to I4 for Johnson (k. n.) So the democrats got the votes cheap. But the Mormons gained nothing, for the know nothings were distrustful, and would not agree to pay until after they should know the result. They were to pay \$7000 if the majority of the Mormons

> New York, Jan. 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, with the California mails, and a million and a half in specie, has arrived. The steamer Fulton left Aspinwall on the 7th inst. for

> San Juan, with Gen. Lamar on board. She passed the Spanish fleet off Havana. The California Legislature convened on the 4th inst The Governor would probably recommend taxation of the mining claims. The question will probably cause serious quarrel in the Democratic party.

The greater part of the town of Downeville has been destroyed by fire. The loss is half a million. An anti-Mormon meeting at San Angelos memorialized Gen. Clarke for 500 soldiers for protection.

Fever at Port au Prince. New York, Jan. 27.—Advices from Port au Prince to the 5th inst., state that the yellow fever is raging violently there. An earnest appeal has been made to our government in favor of the American seamen sick with

fever at Lower Hayti, and requiring that they be sent

From Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27 .- Advices received at this city state that the city of Mexico has been bombarded, and that several day's bloody fighting had taken place, with over a hundred killed. The coalition force was marauding on the city. The partisans of Santa Anna held the Citadel and San Augustine. A civil war had

fairly begun. New Orleans, Jan. 26 .- The grand jury has refused to find a bill against Gen. Walker, for his escape from the custody of the United States officials.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—The people of Kansas have decided not to memorialise Congress for an act to enable them to form a Constitution, but to pass one themselves like the Topeka constitution, to submit for the accep-

tance or rejection of the voters. Mr. Clarkson passed through Booneville yesterday with the Lecompton constitution and the official returns. Who is Afraid of a Lion?-Dr. Livingston say when the breeding impulse is upon these animals, and a man happens to pass to windward of them, both lion and lioness will rush at him, but under ordinary circumstances the lion is a cowardly animal, and never attacks a

man except stealthily, unless wounded. A very curious peculiarity about him is, that at the very last he will not make an attack where he sees any thing to produce the suspicion of a trap. A horse belonging to Captain Codrington ran away, but was stopped by the bridle catching a stump. He remained a prisoner during two days, and when he was found the whole space around was marked by the footprints of lions, which had evidently been afraid to attack the haltered horse from the fear that the whole thing was a snare. It is a common belief (says Dr. L.) that the lion when he has tasted human flesh prefers it to any other, but the real state of the case is that a man-eater is always an old lion; who has grown too infirm to catch game; he resorts to villages for the sake of the goats, and if a woman or child happens to get out they fall a prey too. This being the only source of subsistence he of course continues it until the villagers dispatch him—a work of little difficulty.

ATTIC TALK .- In Boston, the Athens of America, the following elegant conversation took place some days

"Don't you think I'm a sort of shanghai gal, any colonial productions, and withdraw thousands of negroes how?" said the young lady to the young gentleman.

"Don't know, ain't examined your legs to see whether they are feathered or not," was the young Solomon's

reply. The value of buildings constructed in Chicago during the past year is \$4,000,000, which is a trifling increase over the